THE BUDGET (GENERAL), 1986-87—GENERAL DISCUSSION (Contd.)

श्री दरबारा सिंह (पंजाब) : जनाबेआला, मैं, जो बजट यहां पेश किया है उसके बारे में मोटी-मोटी सी बात कहना चाहता हूं । शुरू में यह बात है कि आख्ट है किस बात के लिए ? हम इकोनोमिकली साउण्ड हों, इंडीपैंडैंट्ली हम अपना काम कर सकें । हम किसी पर निर्भर न हों । सेल्फ रिलाएंड हमारी इकानोमी हो इस बात के लिए यह बजट पेश किया गया है । बहुत से लोगों ने बहुत सी बातें कहीं । मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हम किसी वैक्यूम में नहीं रह सकते । हमें कुछ काम करना है, हमें आगे बढ़ना है । और यह जो ब्लाइन्ड कुछ लोगों के दिमाग में आ गया है कि शायद हम किसी दूसरे मुल्कों पर डिपेंडैंट हैं यह गलत बात है । हम अपनी बैल्ट को ज्यादा मजबूत करना चाहते हैं, ज्यादा उसको टाइटेन्ड करना चाहते हैं और ज्यादा टाइटेण्ड करके हम अपनी इंडीपैंडेंस को सामने रख कर हम किसी प्रकार भी किसी देश के नीचे नहीं जाना चाहते । इसलिए कई ऐसी चीजें इसमें आई होंगी जो कई लोगों को नापसन्द हैं । लेकिन नापसन्दगी का सवाल नहीं है । सवाल यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान ने अपने पैरों पर खड़े हो कर आगे बढ़ना है या किसी मुल्क के नीचे जाना है ? बड़ी मुश्किल से हमने यह कामयाबी हासिल की है । अंग्रेजों को यहां से निकाला है । इम्पैरियलिस्ट्स फोर्सेज यहां से गई है । मैं यह बताना चाहता हूं कि 40 साल किसी मुल्क की तरक्की के लिए ज्यादा नहीं होते । हम जिस दौर से निकले है वह सब जानते हैं । एक अंग्रेज ने भी लिखा है कि अंग्रेजों के पहले हिन्दुस्तान की जो हालत थी वह हिन्दुस्तान की हालत यूरोप के देशों से अच्छी थी । यह खुद उन्होंने कहा है जो लोग हमारे खिलाफ आज भी सोच रहे हैं और सोच-सोच कर ऐसी बातें करते हैं । देखिये, सन् '70 से पहले सिक्सटीज में कुछ ऐसा हुआ होगा, वहां हालत अच्छी होगी, यूरोप के मुल्कों की । लेकिन आज क्या है ? रिचेस्ट जो अमेरिका में है वह एक फीसदी के आसपास है । 85 फीसदी लोगों का पैसा उनके पास है । इतने लोगों का एक परसेंट के पास रुपया है । बाकी किस हालत में रहते हैं उनके बारे में मैं यह कहता हूं कि वहां अनएम्पलाएमेंट बढ़ रहा है । यूरोप में अनएम्पलायमेंट बढ़ रहा है, अमेरिका में बढ़ रही है, यू० के० में बढ़ रही है और दूसरे देशों में बढ़ रही है । एक-एक करके अगर मैं जिक्र करूं तो बहुत वक्त लगेगा । लेकिन एक बात कहना चाहता हूं कि अनएम्पलायमेंट हमारे यहां ही नहीं है सारे देशों में है । उन देशों में भी जिन को हम यूरोप के देश कहते है, जो बहुत आगे बढ़े हुए हैं, प्रोग्रेसिव कहते हैं और बहुत रिचेस्ट कहते है और जो इम्पैरियलिस्ट्स फोर्सेज को तैयार कर रहे हैं उन सब में अनएम्पलायमेंट बड़े जोरों से बढ़ रही है । इसके लिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि 40 साल मुल्क के नेशन को बनाने के लिए बहुत नहीं होते । एग्रीकल्चर और इंडस्ट्री को अंग्रेजों ने हमारे देश में तबाह कर दिया था । हमने उसको नये सिरे से ढांचा डाला । हमारे लोगों ने हिम्मत दिखाई । मैं इसको बैकग्राउन्ड देना चाहता हूं कि बजट को किस ढंग से पेश किया गया है, क्योंकि इससे आपको पता चलेगा कि हम इस देश को अपने पैरों पर खड़ा करने के लिए क्या कर रहे हैं । हम हिन्दुस्तान को आगे ले जाना चाहते है । इसके डवलपमेन्ट की बुनियाद किसने डाली ? उधर हमारे अपोजीशन के लोग बैठे हैं और इधर हम लोग बैठे हैं । आपको पता है कि लोगों ने अपनी जिन्दगी का खून देकर, अपनी हड्डियां देकर इसकी बुनियाद डाली है और यह बुनियाद हमने डेमोक्रेसी के आधार पर खड़ी की है । हम डैमोक्रेट हैं और डैमोक्रेसी के आधार पर आगे बढ़ना चाहते है । हिन्दुस्तान एक ऐसा मुल्क है जिसकी आबादी 80 करोड़ के आस-पास है । दुनिया के लोग कुछ भी कहें, लेकिन इस बात से इंकार नहीं कर सकते कि हिन्दुस्तान एक डैमोक्रेटिक मुल्क नहीं है । हिन्दुस्तान ने डैमोक्रेसी को बेस मान कर सब काम किये हैं । जवाहरलाल जी की लीडरशीप में यह मुल्क आगे बढ़ा है । महात्मा गांधी के

[श्री दरबारा सिंह]

दिखाये रास्ते पर आगे बढ़ा है । जवाहरलाल जी ने उसी रास्ते को अपनाया। श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने आगे बढ़ाया । आज उसी काम को पूरा करते हुए राजीव गांधी जी आगे बढ़ रहे हैं । इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान आज एक मेजर पावर बन गया है । कुछ लोग इसको नीचे उतारने के लिए, खराब करने के लिए और इसको डिसइस्टेब्लाइज करने के लिए इसके टुकड़े-टुकड़े करने के लिए तैयार है । इसमें कुछ बाहर के लोग भी हैं और कुछ अन्दर की ताकतें भी हैं । ये लोग मिलकर ऐसा काम कर रहे हैं । हमें इनका ध्यान करने की जरूरत है ।

हमारा ग्रोथ रेट 6-5 इसमें दिखा गया है । इसमें अनइम्प्लायमेन्ट को दूर करने की बात भी कही गई है । एक बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारी दो बहुत बड़ी स्कीम्स हैं जिनसे लोगों को बहुत फायदा हुआ है । ये स्कीम्स हैं आर० आई० डी० पी० और आर० एल० ई० जी० पी० । इन इंस्टिट्यूशन्स के साथ ही हमें पंचायतों को भी जोड़ना चाहिए । मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि पंचायतें और जिला परिषदें और दूसरे हमारे इंस्टिट्यूशन्स ऐसे हैं जिसको साथ लेकर हम इन प्रोग्राम्स को इम्प्लीमेन्ट कर सकते हैं । हम यह देख सकते हैं कि रुपये का जिस काम के लिए युटिलाइजेशन होना चाहिए उसके लिए हो रहा है या नहीं । गावों में जो बी० डी० ओ० होते हैं उनको हम सेवादार के रूप में इस्तेमाल कर सकते हैं । इन कामों में लोगों का पूरी तरह से इंवोलवमेन्ट होना चाहिए । सरकार ने पावर्टी को खत्म करने के लिए काफी रुपया रखा है । हमारा बजट एन्टी पावर्टी बजट है । यहां पर उधर से कितनी तकरीरें हुई हैं उनमें पूछा गया कि आप इस गरीबी को कैसे दूर करेंगे। यह भी कहा गया कि इस बजट में इंफ्लेशन बढ़ेगा । लेकिन मिनिस्टरों ने बताया है कि हम किस तरीके से इस पर काबू पा सकते हैं और किस तरह से घाटा पूरा करेंगे । हमारा ग्रोथ रेट नहीं बढ़ेगा तो हम आगे कैसे बढ़ेंगे । हमें मुल्क को आगे बढ़ाने में हर तरीके से आगे बढ़ना है । हम इसको 5 परसेन्ट से भी ज्यादा करना चाहते हैं । लेकिन कुछ लोग नहीं चाहते है कि हमारा मुल्क तरक्की करे । वे यहां पर क्राइसेज पैदा करना चाहते हैं । हमने शड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लिए, शड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के लिए और बैकवर्ड क्लाइसेज के लिए, देहातों में रहने वाले कास्तकारों छोटा-मोटा काम करने वालों, छोटे-मोटे फार्मर्स के लिए योजनाएं बनाई है । हम चाहते हैं कि लैण्डलेस लोगों की, वाल्टीवेटर्स की, इमदाद की जाये। उनको मदद पहुंचाने की कोशिश की गई है । अब मैं डिफेन्स की बात करता हूं। डिफेन्स पर पैसा क्यों ज्यादा खर्च करना पड़ता है ? सब लोग जानते हैं कि इस पर क्यों बढ़ाया गया है । इस पर इसलिये बढ़ाया गया है कि मुल्क जो है उसकी आजादी खतरे में न पड़े । आज मुल्क के सामने पूरी तौर पर हिफाजत का इंतजाम नहीं है । अगर हम दूसरी चीजों पर जितना भी पैसा खर्च कर लें वह किसी काम नहीं आ सकता है जब तक कि हमारा देश डिफेन्स के मामले में मजबूत न हो । इस लिये हमें देखना है कि कहां-कहां से हमारी मदद टूट रही है, देश इनसर्किल किया गया है । कुछ ताकतों ने चाहे अमेरिका हो, कोई और हो, दियागो गार्शिया में कौन सी ताकतें बैठी हैं, सोफेस्टीकेटेड वैपन्स वहां जा रहे हैं । आज पाकिस्तान में क्या कुछ नहीं हो रहा है । वहां 40 बिलियन रुपये की मदद उसको दी जा रही है । वे तीन बिलियन हमको देंगे तो 40 बिलियन मदद उसको देंगे । यह उसकी सेफ्टी के लिये नहीं है बल्कि यह हमारी सेफ्टी को खराब करने के लिये है । उन्होंने चारों तरफ से घेरा डाला हुआ है । मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि कुछ लोग बाहर के मुल्कों से लेकर हम उनके नीचे चले जायें यह भी एक जरिया हो सकता है । दूसरा यदि हम अपना 5 प्रतिशत कम कर दें और अपना वही बजट रखें जिस बजट से कोई तरक्की नहीं हो सकती तो यह भी एक जरिया हो सकता है । आज हमारे सामने पापुलेशन एक बहुत बड़ा सवाल है

जिस पर गौर करने की जरूरत है। इस पर बहुत कम लोग बोलते हैं। हम इन दो चीजों में से कोई भी चीज अपना नहीं सकते। न हम 5 प्रतिशत बीच कर सकते हैं और न ही हम किसी से लेकर उनके दबल बन सकते हैं, हम उनके नीचे जाने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं। मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि क्या कुछ नहीं हो रहा है हमारे इर्द गिर्द। जे0के0 में पाकिस्तान की तरफ से जितने लोग क्रास करके आये हैं उन्होंने टेरोरिज्म लाने की कोशिश की है। जो ट्रेन्ड आदमी उस तरफ से पंजाब में आये हैं उनको पकड़ा भी गया है लेकिन जितने और वहां आये हैं। वे आज भी वहीं हैं। वे लोग वहां से हिन्दुस्तान में इस तरह की फिजा पैदा करना चाहते हैं। जो आज पंजाब में हो रहा है। पंजाब में आज क्या कुछ नहीं हो रहा है? पंजाब से जो आज खबरें आ रही हैं उसके अनुसार एक लम्बा-चौड़ा सिलसिला जो है वह यह है कि पाकिस्तान की सरहद से लोग सोफिस्टे केटिड वेपन्स लेकर यहां आ रहे हैं। यह किस बात के लिये ? यह बात मैं बार बार कहता रहा हूं और फिर एक बार और कहना चाहता हूं कि पंजाब को एक अलहिदा हिस्सा समझकर आप बात न करें। जब उसकी बात करनी हो तो पंजाब को हिन्दुस्तान का एक हिस्सा समझकर बात करें। अगर पंजाब में कोई खराबी है तो हिन्दुस्तान में उसका असर जरूर होगा। आप इसको रोक नहीं सकते। इसलिये पंजाब के मसले पर हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने इनौसियेटिव लिया है और यह इनीशियेटिव लेकर उन्होंने कहा कि इस अकार्ड को हमें कामयाब करना है। वे यह आज भी कहते हैं, कल भी कहते थे और उन्होंने अकार्ड की जिम्मेदारी खुद ली है, उसका जिम्मा खुद लिया है और उसको पूरा करने की बात उन्होंने कही है। लेकिन मुझे अफसोस इस बात का है कि वहां के चीफ मिनिस्टर यह कहते हैं कि पानी का सवाल ही पैदा नहीं होता। यहां पानी है ही नहीं इसलिये एस० वाई० एल० से पानी देने का सवाल ही नहीं है। कहते हैं कि चन्डीगढ़ हम को दे दो। यह ठीक है लेकिन श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी जो हमारी लीडर थीं, उन्होंने कहा था कि जो हिन्दी इलाके हैं वह हरियाणा को देने ही पड़ेंगे, लेकिन उसका कोई जिक्र नहीं है। वे कहते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार को जो है वह उसके रास्ते में रुकावट डाल रही है। मैं उनसे यह कहना चाहता हूं कि वे इस तरह की इल्जामबाजी बन्द करें। रोज रोज चीफ मिनिस्टर या फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर यह बयान देते हैं कि वहां पर जो कुछ हो रहा है यह कांग्रेस करवा रही है, फलां ने करवाया है, फलां ने करवाया है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर हम लोगों ने करवाया है तो इसकी इन्क्वायरी करवा लें। लेकिन नहीं करेंगे। इन्क्वायरी किस की करवाते हैं ? इन्क्वायरी उन लोगों की करवाते हैं जिन लोगों ने अपनी छाती निकालकर टैरोरिस्ट का मुकाबला किया है, उन लोगों को किनारे लगा रहे हैं जो उन लोगों को आगे ला रहे हैं जिन लोगों से उन्होंने अपना काम लेना है। हम कहते हैं पंजाब सरकार, लेकिन वे अपने को पंजाब की सरकार नहीं कहते, वे उसको पंथिक सरकार कहते हैं। पंथिक सरकार क्या कभी यह भी सुना था। आपने भी सरकार देखी है, तमिलनाडु की सरकार है, आन्ध्र-प्रदेश की सरकार है, यू० पी० सरकार है लेकिन उन्होंने वहां पर नया लफ्ज निकाला है, पंथिक सरकार। इसका मतलब यह है कि सिवाय उन सिखों के जो उनके साथ हैं और जो अकाली पार्टी में हैं जो अपने आपको पंथिक सरकार कहते हैं, वह उनकी ही सरकार है और उनका हिन्दू, पंजाबियों और दूसरे सिखों, जो उनके साथ नहीं हैं, तथा हरिजन किसी से कोई मतलब नहीं है। सिर्फ वो ही अपने आप को पंथिक कहते हैं। यह एक बहुत बड़ी भारी भयानक बात है जिसकी तरफ वे चल रहे हैं। क्या किया है; एक बयान में—स्टेट होम मिनिस्टर जो यूनियन के हैं उन्होंने उनको एक्सपोज किया है कि आप बताओ कि कितने कत्ल हुए हैं जब से आपने संभाला है। यह रोज पुलिस को कहते हैं कि आप एफ० आई० आर० दर्ज मत करो। अगर कोई डकैती हो गई है तो न लिखो। अगर कोई रिपोर्ट लिखाने के लिये जाता है तो उसको पुलिस वाले कहते हैं कि तुम को अपनी जान

[श्री दरबारा सिंह]

बचाना है या डकैतों के बारे में लिखवाना है या कत्ल के बारे में लिखवाना है, अगर कत्ल के बारे में लिखवाना है तो कल तुम भी नहीं रहोगे। यह कह कर कोई चीज नहीं लिखी जाती। न कोई रिपोर्ट लिखी जाती है और न उसको कोई इख्तियार होता है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं हिन्दुस्तान सरकार उनसे पूछे कि कितने लोगों को उन्होंने पकड़ा है जिन लोगों ने कत्ल किये हैं बैंकों को लूटा है कितने इन्नोसेंट लोगों को मारा गया है? यह सारी चीजें हमारे बजट में रुकावट डालती है। जिस सी० आर० पी० को यह कहते थे कि हमें नहीं चाहिये, यहां से चले जायें, यहां पर पंजाब सरकार की पंजाब पुलिस ही रहनी चाहिये, जिस सी० आर० पी० पर करोड़ों रुपये खर्च हो रहे हैं, आज वही कहते हैं कि सी० आर० पी० पंजाब के अन्दर रहनी चाहिये, पंजाब की पुलिस भी उनको चाहिये, सैंकड़ों की तादाद में उनके आगे पीछे पुलिस घूमती है तब जा कर वो अपने घर से बाहर निकलते हैं। यह कैसे चलेगा, मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं? आपने तीन बातें की हैं। जहां हमारी मदद की जरूरत है वहां हम कहते हैं कि हम उनकी मदद करने के लिये तैयार हैं। हमने कहा है कि हम बरनाला सरकार को मदद करना चाहते है लेकिन बरनाला सरकार ने कोई एक्शन कहां लिया है? उन्होंने पहले कहा कि हम अकाल तख्त को एक तरफ गिरा देंगे उन्होंने खुद अपना मदद की। आप गिरा सकते हैं उसको बना सकते हैं। उसके बाद यह कहा कि हम इसको कंट्रोल मे लायेंगे। पहले तो यह उनके हवाले कर दिया जिनके साथ यह नहीं चलाना चाहते थे। फिर यह कहा कि हम 16 तारीख को सरबत खालसा का आयोजन करवायेंगे और वहीं पर करवायेंगे लेकिन उसको बाद में बदल करके आनन्दपुर साहब में करवाना लेकिन उनको बाहर निकालने का काम जो है वह तो शिरोमणि कमेटी का काम है। शिरोमणि कमेटी का जो काम है वह किस के सुपुर्द है यह बताओं? यह कहते हैं कि पंथिक सरकार है। तो सारी स्टेट का जो प्रेसीडेंट है वह आप खुद बरनाला जी हैं अकाली दल के वो प्रेसीडेंट हैं, कहते हैं कि रोज हम से कहा जाता रहा है, हमारे माथ पर पत्थर फेंका जा रहा है कि हम पोलिटिक्स और रिलीजन को इकट्ठा समझते हैं। रिलीजन की बेअदबी हो रही है इसको सम्भालने की जिम्मेदारी किस की है। क्या यह हिन्दुस्तान सरकार की जिमेदारी है नहीं, यह उनकी जिम्मेदारी है तो फिर क्यों नहीं निकालते, गुरद्वारों को पवित्रता जो जरूरी है उसको ठीक करने के लिये कोशिश क्यों नहीं करते? इसलिये नहीं करते क्योंकि वे डरते हैं। यह कहा जाता हैं, इतने फ्लेयरिंग बयान दिये जाते हैं, फायरी स्पीचज देते है और कहते हैं सारे हिन्दुस्तान में आग लग जायेगी और यह कहते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान सरकार ने कुछ नहीं किया। प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने कब कहा है कि हम नहीं करेंगे? उन्होंने कहा है कि इस को पूरा करेंगे जल्दी से जल्दी कोई न कोई फैसला करना चाहते हैं लेकिन आज यह कहा जा रहा है कि हम दो महीने में कर देंगे। कंडुवेडी की बात को आप कहते हैं कि दो महीने में फैसला नहीं किया। मैथ्यू, कमीशन ने जो फैसला दिया है उसके खिलाफ जाने की भी कोई बात नहीं थी। मैथ्यू कमीशन ने कहा कि दोनों मिल कर बैठकर आपस में फैसला कर लें। 26 तारीख से पहले एक दो दिन पहले बैठ कर आपस में फैसला कर लेते कि 26 तारीख को देना है या नहीं देना है। क्या कारण है, उसकी वजह क्या हो सकती है? अगर अब भी आपस में बैठकर फैसला कर लें तो प्राइम मिनिस्टर और सरकार इसके लिये तैयार है। आपस में फैसला न करने की वजह यह है कि इनकी इंटेंशन क्लीयर नहीं है। आहिस्ता-आहिस्ता बात बढती जाये और इतनी आगे बात बढ जाय कि हम उसके साथ हो लें। यह खतरनाक बात है। हजारों करोड रुपये इस बात पर खर्च हो चुके हैं लॉ एंड आर्डर को दुरुस्त करने में। यह छाती पर हाथ मार कर कहते हैं कि लॉ एण्ड आर्डर का काम हमारा काम है सेंट्रल गवर्नमैंट का काम नहीं है। अगर आपका काम है तो कितनी बेहतरी आप लायें है? मैं

तो यह कहता हूं कि यह तो डिटिरिओरेट हुआ है और पंजाब रसातल में जा रहा है, इन्नोसेंट मारे जा रहे हैं, रोज पांच-छः आदमी मारे जा रहे है, लूट हो रही है डकैतियां हो रही है। कोई पूछने वाला नहीं है, ध्यान देने वाला नहीं है सब बैठे बातें करते हैं। फिर यह डिफरेंशियल ट्रीटमेंट है। जो बाहर से आये हैं, कौन? सिख, उनके लिए कहते हैं कि हम उनको साढ़े 4 प्रतिशत सूद पर लोन देंगे, उनको जमीन देंगे, बिजली देंगे, सारी सहूलियतें देंगे। चेयरमैन साहब अगर आप उसका अंदाज करें और उनको देखें, फेक्ट्स एण्ड फिगर्स, को देखें तो डबली लोगों ने आल्टरनेटिव तौर पर अपनी चीजें रखी हैं दूसरे प्रदेशों में भी हैं और यहां भी बसाये बैठे हैं ताकि आल्टरनेटिव्ली यहां भी उनका इंतजाम रहे और वहां भी इंतजाम रहे।

प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने सबसे बढ़िया बात की थी। सारी स्टेट्स को यह कहा था कि वापस ले जाओ, जो लोग दूसरे सूबों से आये हैं और वह ले गये लेकिन आप उनको अटक करके फिर यहां लाना चाहते हैं। हाउसिंग की स्कीम गरीब के लिए नहीं है जो गरीब आदमी है जिसके पास मकान नहीं है उनको मकान देने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं मकान उसको देने के लिए तैयार हैं जो बाहर से आये हैं जिनका अपना अच्छा काम है दूसरे सूबे में रहते हैं। उनको मकान देते हैं दूसरी सहूलियतें देते हैं। इसका मतलब यह है कि पोलिटिकल कम्यूनिटी के आदमियों को सरकार समझती है इनसे ज्यादा नहीं समझती है।

पाकिस्तान का देख लो हाल में फैसला हुआ था इंदिरा जी के वक्त में कि हम आपस में बाईलेटरल फैसला करेंगे। अब कहना शुरू कर दिया है कि काश्मीर के बारे में हम यू०एन०ओ० में जायेंगे। ये बातें क्यों हो रही हैं। ये इसलिए हो रही हैं कि डीस्टेबलाईज कैसे किया जा सकता है अपने नजदीक के मुल्क का और बेशक ये वह ट्रेन्ड करके भेजे, अपने भेजे, ट्रेन्ड किये हुए लोगों को भेजे सोफिस्टिकेटेड आर्म्स दें सब कुछ दें। इसलिए इस सारे के सारे अपने बार्डर को डिफेंस को मजबूत करने के लिए ही इतना पैसा इस बजट में पहले से ज्यादा लिया गया है।

लंका के बारे में कहा। प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने कहा कि ठीक से बातचीत से खत्म हो। बातचीत से खत्म होती नहीं वे ऊपर से फेंकते हैं, मारे जाते हैं हम उस पर हमला नहीं कर सकते है लेकिन उसको कह ही सकते हैं, कह रहे हैं बार बार कह रहे हैं प्राइम मिनिस्टर कि आप फैसला कीजिए इस बात का कि लोगों को यह तकलीफ न हो और बार बार जो तामिलनाडु के लोग मारे जा रहे हैं उन के बारे में पूरी तरह से ध्यान में रखकर इसका फैसला किया जाये।

इसके साथ साथ मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं (**समय की घंटी**) एग्रीकल्चर के बारे में कुछ बातें कहना चाहता हूं। हमने 2,836 करोड़ रुपया 1986-87 में रखा है। मैं समझता हूं कि पहले से काफी ज्यादा रखा गया है क्योंकि बेसिकली जिस पर हम खड़े हैं हमारा एडीफेस अगर है तो वह यह है कि हम एग्रीकल्चर में कितना आगे बढ़े हैं। हम एग्रीकल्चर में हर साल बढ़ते गये और हम यह चाहते हैं कि एग्रीकल्चर और ज्यादा बढ़े ताकि थर्ड वर्ल्ड जो भूखी है उसको भी हम मुहैया कर सक इसलिए बहुत सी बातें करने की जरूरत है। स्माल फारमर, मार्जिनल फार्मर और लैंडलेस कल्टीवेटर लेबरर्स हैं उनके लिये कितने इंतजामात कर सकते हैं जिससे कि हमारी दौलत बढ़े।

आज बड़ा लैंडलार्ड नहीं आता, बड़ा लैंडलार्ड ताकत के लिए लड़ रहा हो, पंजाब में लड़ रहा हो, आन्ध्र प्रदेश में लड़ रहा हो कहीं लड़ रहा हो, वह ताकत बनाने के लिए कोशिश करता है लेकिन बाजार में फूड जो आता है जो लोगों के कन्जम्पशन के लिए आता है वह मारकेट में वही आदमी लाता है जो मार्जिनल है स्माल फारमर है, लैंडलेस लेबरर है। वह सबसे पहले अपनी जरूरियात पूरी करने के लिए मारकेट में जाता है और बेचकर आता है और बेशक उसके बाद खुद कन्ज्यूमर बन जाता है लेकिन वही मारकेट में ज्यादा चीजें लाता है। एरिड रिआज के बारे में पानी का इंतजाम करने की जरूरत है। आप कैसे भी करें चाहे स्प्रिंकलिंग से करें या किसी ढंग से करें, जहां पानी नहीं है। पानी के रिसोर्सेज किसी के बाप के तो नहीं हैं। मैं कहता हूं कि पानी तो ऊपर से बरसता है यह

[श्री दरबारा सिंह]

नेचुरल रिसोर्स है और नेचुरल रिसोर्स को हर कोई स्टेट कहे कि वह मेरी अपनी जेब में चला जाये तो यह बात गलत है। इसलिए हिंदुस्तान की सरकार को सोचना होगा कि पानी का कितना इक्विटेबुल डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन इस ढंग से हमारी सारी स्टेट्स को हो ताकि वे अपना प्रोडक्शन कर सकें बिजली पैदा कर सकें दूसरी चीजें पैदा कर सकें। जहां जरूरी है उनको दिया जाये यह न हो कि जिसके कब्जे में हो राइपेरियन स्टेट के—मैं राइपेरियन स्टेट की बात करता हूं . . . । मेरे खिलाफ लोग बहुत बातें कहते होंगे लेकिन मैं सही बात करता हूं—

In the interest of the country, as a secular man, I should state what is happening.

वह यह है कि अगर पंजाब और हरियाणा अलैहदा-अलैहदा हुए हैं रेपेरियन स्टेट आज पता चला है। पहले जब हम इकट्ठे थे, जब युनाइटेड पंजाब था, रेपेरियन स्टेट का सवाल पैदा नहीं होता था। आज रेपेरियन स्टेट का सवाल किस लिए पैदा हुआ है। इसका मतलब क्या है? नहीं, जो हिस्सेदारी किसी की रहती है वह हमें देनी होगी और जो हमने पानी लिया है इंडस वाटर ट्रीटी का, वह हमने 1955 से पहले लिया है और बात की है पाकिस्तान से, तो 18.6 मिलियन एकड़ फीट जो है, वह हमने लिया है राजस्थान के लिए और राजस्थान जो है वह खुश्क पड़ा है।

आज अगर राजस्थान में पूरे तौर पर उसके सारे वाटर कोर्सेज बन जाएं और वहां पानी मिल पाये तो मैं अर्ज करता हूं कि वह सारे हिंदुस्तान के लिए फूड ग्रेनरी बन सकता है। तो क्यों नहीं ऐसी बातें जो हैं, जहां इनइक्वैलिटी है, उस इनइक्वैलिटी को दूर करने के लिए हमें कोई न कोई रास्ता निकालना चाहिए?

एग्रीकल्चर अब इण्डस्ट्री बन गई है। यहीं नहीं कि एग्रीकल्चर में अब किसान लोगों ने हल लिया और उसको चला दिया। इसके लिए जितनी जरूरियात हैं, छोटा पंप जो है—अब मैं बात तो नहीं करना चाहता, लेकिन बिहार में ऐसे इलाके हैं जहां 15-20 फीट पर पानी है, लेकिन पानी सूख जाए तो भी मांगते हैं अगर ज्यादा फलड्स आ जाएं तो भी गवर्नमेंट से मांगते है, लेकिन वहां छोटा पम्प लगा कर जो पानी वहां से खींच कर खेती की जा सकती है, उसके लिए यह तैयार नहीं हैं। इस तरफ ज्यादा तवज्जह देने की जरूरत है।

एक बात मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर आपने बड़े-बड़े आदमी, अजदहा जो हैं, जिन्होंने अपनी जमीनें बेनामी तौर पर किन्हीं और लोगों के नाम लगाई हुई हैं (समय की घंटी) सारी एक सूबे में नहीं हैं . . . (समय की घंटी)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is told that I could speak for whatever time brief.

SHRI DARBARA SINGH: Sir, I was told that I could speak for whatever time I wanted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please try to conclude now.

SHRI DARBARA SINGH: I will finish in 10 minutes, no doubt.

मैं इसलिए कह रहा हूं कि एक पास-बुक होनी चाहिए और उस पास-बुक में क्या है कि किसी की पूरी जमीन होनी चाहिए, सारी स्टेट्स में जितनी उसकी जमीन हैं वह, यह नहीं है कि मेरी पंजाब में जमीन है, हरियाणा में जमीन है और राजस्थान में जमीन है और मैं कहता हूं कि यह तो उसके मुताबिक है जोकि मुकर्रर की हुई है। सरप्लस एरिया मेरा नहीं है। सरप्लस होगा कैसे? जब दूसरी स्टेट्स को तो पता नहीं किस किस के कुत्ते और बिल्ली के नाम पर लगाई हुई वह जमीनें हैं।

इसलिए उनकी पावर्ज को तोड़ने के लिए निहायत जरूरी है कि एक पास-

बुक बनाई जाए जिस पर उसकी सारी जमीन हो, उसकी तसदीक हुई हो और वह कहे कि मेरा जो पर-मिसिबल एरिया है, वह यह है। उसके बाद अगर सीलिंग निकले, तो वह जमीन जो है, वह लैंडलैस कल्टीवेटर्स और दूसरे स्मॉल फार्मर्ज में बांटी जाए ताकि हमारे जो फूडग्रेंस जो हैं, वह बढ़ें। यह कौन करने के लिए तैयार है ?

इसके साथ ही इकनामिक सर्वे हर सूबे में होना चाहिए। हमारा इकनामिक सर्वे अगर होता तो पता लगता कि कौन कहां खड़ा है, कितनी वहां अन-इम्प्लायमेंट है और कितनी इम्प्लायमेंट है, कितने लोग अच्छी रोटी खाते हैं और कितने बुरी खाते हैं, काम करते हैं, नहीं करते हैं, जमीन है या नहीं हैं, साईकिल है या नहीं हैं, ट्रांसपोर्ट उसके पास है या नहीं है। सारी चीज का अंदाज उन इकनामिक सर्वे में हो सके। जो नीचे के लोग, गरीब हैं, जो नीचे पड़े हुए हैं, सब से पहले प्रायरिटी में मदद मिलनी चाहिए। इसके लिए इकनामिक सर्वे जरूर होना चाहिए।

अब मैं सेंटर-स्टेट रेलेशंस की बात करता हूं। शोर है—सरकारिया कमीशन ने बहुत लोगों को दिया। कई चीफ मिनिस्टर्स ने, जनाबेमन, कभी दिया ही नहीं कि क्या है सेंटर-स्टेट रेलेशंस और अब कहते हैं कि हमें यह दो वह दो। 1984-85 में हमने 5,770 करोड़ रुपया रखा था अब 1986-87 में 8,260 करोड़ रुपया बहुत बढ़ा है। बढ़ा नहीं है ? पता नहीं चला कि किनके लिये है ? स्टेट्स के लिए है, स्टेट्स को देने के लिए है स्टेट्स की मदद करने के लिए है। आज उनकी जो इकनामिक कंडिशंस हैं, उनको सामने रख कर ताकि वह देहात और कस्बात में जहां उनकी कमजोरी है उनको पूरा कर सकें इसलिए स्टेट्स को हमने इमदाद दी है। यह इमदाद इस बात की निशानी है कि हिंदुस्तान की सरकार जो स्टेट्स फाइनेंशली कमजोर हैं, उनको मजबूत करना चाहती है, उनसे पार्ले करने के लिए तैयार है इस बात के लिए अगर कहीं कमी और ज्यादती है—यह नहीं कि सारी आंखें, ताकत आटोनेमी उनके पल्ले बांध दी जाए। यह कभी नहीं होगा क्योंकि हिंदुस्तान डेमोक्रेट है यह आटोक्रेट कण्ट्री नहीं है।

इसके साथ ही लैंड रिफार्म्स की बात है। इस पर मैं बहुत कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता। यह चैलेंजेज हैं हमारे सामने कि हम पब्लिक सैक्टर की बात करना चाहते हैं। लेकिन पब्लिक सैक्टर को हमने सदा से ज्यादा अहमियत दी है [illegible] यह समझता हूं और एज ए प्रोग्राम मैं जो कहता हूं वह यह है कि जो पब्लिक सैक्टर हैं यही हमारी इकोनामी को दुरुस्त करने का एक तरीका है और इसके लिये पैसा भी काफी रखा है। लोग एतराज करते हैं कि [illegible] है इसमें यह खराबी है और [illegible] चाहिए। प्राइवेट सैक्टर वाले इसमें खराबियां [illegible] इंप्रूवमेंट करने के लिए कोई न कोई रास्ता ढूंढते हैं। प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने कहा है इंडस्ट्री वालों से कि हमारे पास आओ और अगर नई-नई चीजें परिवर्तन करने के लिए आयेंगी तो ठीक हम यह बात कैसे मानें कि पब्लिक सैक्टर को एक तरफ कर दिया जाए। मैं समझता हूं कि दो-तीन बातें करने की जरूरत है। यह जरूरी नहीं है कि आई०सी०एस० ही उसको चला सकता है। जो आदमी उसमें माहिर है वह भी चला सकता है और उसको लगाना चाहिए और उसकी एकाउंटेबिलिटी होनी चाहिए। उसको मजा और साथ ही उसकी तरक्की उस पर निर्भर होनी चाहिए। ये सब बातें होनी चाहिएं। इसलिए इसको मजबूत करने के लिए निहायत जरूरी है कि हम इसकी तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान दें। इससे ही आपको देहातों और कस्बों में ताकत मिल सकती है।

इसके साथ-साथ वाटर रिसोर्सेज की बात करना चाहता हूं। ये वाटर रिसोर्सेज क्या हुए ? कोई कहता है कि मेरा पानी

[श्री दरबारा सिंह]

है और कोई कहता है कि मेरा पानी है सरकार इसको नहीं दे सकती । ड्रिंकिंग वाटर के लिए तो बात समझ में आती है लेकिन यह कहना कि पानी मेरा है, पानी मेरा है, यह बात ठीक नहीं लगती। उसको या तो सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट अपने पूल में डाल ले । अब जम्मू-काश्मीर के लोग जहां पर बैठे हैं वहां पर पानी ही पानी है। इस पानी को कहीं रोका नहीं जा सकता है, न ही इसको जेब में रोक सकते हैं और न ही मकान में इसको रोक सकते हैं। ऐसे ही हिमाचल प्रदेश का है। यह पानी तो बहता ही रहता है। हमारे पास आता है तो हमारा है। आगे जाता है तो वह कहता है कि उसका है। इसके लिए तो सैन्टर को कोई आर्गेनाइजेशन बनानी चाहिए ताकि झगड़े नहीं हों। मैं आपको क्या कहूं ? 1972 में यहां एक मिनिस्टर थे। मैं उनका नाम नहीं लेना चाहता । उस समय झगड़े थे 40-45 और उनके होते हुये 145 हो गये । ये झगड़े क्यों हुये? क्या इसका हल नहीं है ? सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट बड़े जोर से फैसले करे कि किसको पानी कितना चाहिए ताकि ये झगड़े खत्म हों । आज हिन्दुस्तान जो आगे बढ़ रहा है इसके रास्ते में ये झगड़े रुकावट हैं और जिन पर बेशुमार यहां से पैसा खर्च किया जाता है वह भी बंद हो जाये। जनाबेआला मैं ह्यूमन रिसोर्सेज की बात करता हूं। हम पुराने आदमी हैं और हमारी कल्चर बहुत पुरानी है। हमारी संस्कृति बहुत पुरानी है । हम नया ह्यूमन बीइंग नहीं बनायेंगे, जो नया इंसान बन रहा है वह हमारी [illegible] कद्रों और कीमतों पर ही बन [illegible] उन दोनों को मिलाकर ही हम आगे बढ़ सकते हैं। आज दुनिया में [illegible] आफ लाइफ बहुत गिरी हुई है। हिन्दुस्तान एक ऐसा मुल्क है जिसकी पुरातन हिस्ट्री है, पुराने रीति-रिवाज हैं और अपना एक कल्चर है और हजारों हमले होने के बावजूद भी वह वैसे का वैसे खड़ा है। इसको नई 21वीं सदी के लिए बहुत ही उपयोग किया जा सकता है। अप एजुकेशन में तबदीली के और आप इस ओल्ड और न्यू कल्चर को मिलायें ताकि पी० एम० का जो कौल है उसे हम पूरा कर पायें। मैं जल्दी में कह रहा हूं। आज प्राइम मिनिस्टर कहां नहीं गए? आज क्या हो रहा है? सभी जगह जहां भी वे गए उन्हें इज्जत बख्शी गई है। सिक्स नेशन्ज की मीटिंग हुई, उन्होंने साउथ अफ्रीका का सवाल उठाया, उन्होंने न्यूक्लीयर के खिलाफ आवाज उठाई, स्टार वार को खत्म करने के लिए कहा और रेशियल इनइक्वैलिटी के खिलाफ उन्होंने आवाज उठाई और दुनिया में जो इकोनोमिक इनजस्टिस हो रहा है उसके लिए पहल की। ये सारी चीजें हमारे खिलाफ आज इसलिए जा रही हैं या जो चीजें होने वाली हैं उसके खिलाफ, यह सब इसलिए हो रहा है कि जो नई इंपीरियलिस्ट फोर्सेस आ रही हैं, तोड़ने के लिए हैं। ये हमें खत्म करना चाहती हैं ताकि हम आगे न बढ़ सकें। प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने सारी दुनिया का दौरा करके एक बात सामने लाई है कि हिन्दुस्तान एक ताकत है ? उसके भी तोड़ने के लिए बहुत से लोग लगे हुए हैं। इसके साथ-साथ ह्यूमन डिगनिटी का जो है एण्ड पीस का, इसके लिए हिन्दुस्तान खड़ा है और इसलिए हमारे बजट में जो थ्रस्ट है, वह एण्टी-पावरटी है, गरीब को लाभ मिले, गरीब ही हमारी ताकत है, गरीब ही हिन्दुस्तान है, गरीब ही आगे बढ़ेगा, दुनिया का मुकाबला करेगा, करीब ही न्यूक्लीयर के सामने खड़ा होगा और गरीब ही डेमोक्रेसी को खड़ा करेगा। इसलिए हमारी इस ओर पूरी तवज्जह है और इतना रुपया उसके लिए दे रहे हैं। मैं जरा यह पढ़ दूं :-

"The charming smile of the Prime Minister is not an indication of a soft mind. When it came to negotiations, he went round with forthrightness, persistence, persuation, and never wavered in the belief of national interest above everything else."

अब हम ऐसे प्राइम मिनिस्टर के, जो काम कर रहे हैं इन दी नेशनल इंटरेस्ट कौम का क्या इंटरेस्ट है, कोई कह रहा

है 5 मई आने दो, हम यहां झगड़ा डालेंगे, पार्लियामेंट तोड़नी चाहिए, कोई यहां तोड़ता है, कोई वहां तोड़ता है, कोई अखबार-वखबार तोड़ता है, कोई पार्लियामेंट तोड़ने की बात करता है। मैं अपील करना चाहता हूं कि यह तोड़ने की पालिसी आप खत्म कीजिए। अभी सी० पी० आई० के लोगों ने वहां पर मीटिंग की, सी०पी०आई० और सी०पी०एम० वालों की आपस में नहीं बनती है। वह कहते हैं कि सी०पी०आई० लेफ्ट तो है, लेकिन कम्युनिस्ट नहीं है। वाह कमाल की बात है, उससे निकली हुई ब्रांच यह कह रही है कि हिन्दुस्तान में सबसे ज्यादा जरूरत यह है कि हम हिन्दुस्तान को इकट्ठा रख सकें, हिन्दुस्तान के टुकड़े न हों, हिन्दुस्तान आगे बढ़ सके फिर हमारी पार्टी की अप्रोच जो है होती रहे, होती रहे। वे कहते हैं कि नहीं हमारे खिलाफ यह कहते थे कि सी०पी०एम० कांग्रेस ने केरल में मुस्लिम लीग से गठजोड़ किया हुआ है। मुझे बताएं डी० एम० के० साथ किसने गठजोड़ किया है? यह बात हमें बताएं। आप खुद करते हैं और दूसरों को कहते हैं। मैं इस बारे में कुछ नहीं कहता अपील करता हूं और वह अपील मेरी यह है कि इस बजट को हम आगे बढ़ाएंगे लोगों तक पहुंचाएंगे उन पर अमल होगा, लोगों की भूख और दूसरी चीजें दूर करने के लिए कोशिश होगी। लेकिन आप और हम सब मिलकर एक काम करें कि जो देश को तोड़ना चाहते हैं, फिरकेदारी को हवा दे रहे हैं, जो यहां कुछ बोलते हैं, वहां कुछ बोलते हैं, उनके खिलाफ आवाज उठाएं। इसलिए मैंने कहा था नेशनल इंटीग्रेशन जो हमारी यहां बनी हुई है, यहां कुछ होती है और वहां कुछ और होती है, बाहर निकलते हैं, तो फिरकेदारी को हवा देने के लिए, कई पार्टियां इसमें लगी हुई हैं, बहुत सी फिरकेदार न होने के बावजूद भी फिरकेदारी को हवा देने की पूरी कोशिश कर रही है। ऐसे लोगों से मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि आइए, इकट्ठे होकर एक बात तो कीजिए, जिससे हिन्दुस्तान इकट्ठा रह सके। हिन्दुस्तान के टुकड़े हुए, तो न आप रहेंगे, न हम रहेंगे, न धर्म रहेगा, न कोई रहेगा। तो फिर वही चाहते हैं, जहां से निकले हैं, वहां चले जाएं। यह जो कांप्लेक्स काम कर रहा है, उस कांप्लेक्स को आज तोड़ें और आगे बढ़ें।

यह जो पावरटा स्ट्रिक्ट हिन्दुस्तान हमारे पास मिला है और जो बजट उसके लिए रखा है, उसके लिए मैं फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर को बधाई देता हूं और उन प्राइम मिनिस्टर को बधाई देता हूं, जिन्होंने यह कहा कि हम अपनी बेल्ट को टाइटन करेंगे, हम भूखे रह सकेंगे, हम एक दिन में एक दफा रोटी खाएंगे हमारे ऊपर जो एतराज-योग्य बातें आयेंगे उनको भी सह लेंगे, लेकिन हम यह नहीं सह सकते कि हम किसी के नीचे जाकर, किसी के दबैल बनकर, काम करें और अपने आपको गुलाम बनाएं, हम हिन्दुस्तान को किसी कीमत पर बेचने को तैयार नहीं है। यह हिन्दुस्तान का सेकूलर का कोई आदमी करने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। इसलिए यह जो बजट है, इस बजट पर आप जो एतराज कर लें कि यह फिगर नहीं है, वह नहीं है वह आप कर लेंगे लेकिन एक पोलिटिकल बात यह है कि एण्टी-पावरटी प्रोग्राम को आगे ले जाकर देश से गरीबी खतम करनी है और देश को आगे ले जाना है। इन अल्फाज के साथ आपका शुक्रिया।

1.00 P.M.

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR (Bihar): Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Finance Bill of 1986. The Budget for 1986-87 has been broadly drawn on the basis of the guidelines contained in the long-term fiscal policy. I congratulate the Hon. Finance Minister for having fulfilled his commitment given during his last year's Budget speech for moving towards a long-term fiscal policy coterminous with the plan. The long-term fiscal policy, presented to Parliament in December, 1985 has given a new direction in the nation's Budgeting by the new Government under the dynamic leadership of the Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi reaffirming the basic objectives of growth, modernisation, self-reliance and social justice

[Shri Rameshwar Thakur]

with special emphasis on food, work, productivity and generation of productive employment. Apart from the main objectives, the policy paper analysis trends in the pattern of financing the Central Government's requirement for plan resources, its year-wise phasing during five years, highlights areas requiring special efforts, provides principal policy issues involved in increasing surplus by the Central Budget and the public sector undertakings as well as salient features of the tax structure and direction of policy changes with regard to direct and indirect taxes. It is a matter of great satisfaction that the long term fiscal policy enabled open discussions among the members is the two houses, and also among the experts, general public, industrialists and others who contributed towards the lon-term fiscal policy as well as outlook for the Budget for 1986-87. One special feature in the Budget for this year is that this year for the first time we have [illegible]ional information in the [illegible]entral Plan outlay, sectors, tax and non-tax receipts, plan and non-plan expenditure, resources transferred to States, Union territories and a number of new [illegible] spite of the resource constraint the hon. Finance Minister has provided thrust for development by increasing allocations over 20.5 per cent above the last year.

The total receipt for the year 1986-87 is Rs. 49,212 crores and total expenditure Rs. 52,862 crores thereby having a deficit of Rs. 3,650 crores.

A number of comments have been made in regard to the deficit, but taking into consideration the earlier years position as well as our over-all financial position this seems to be a reasonable limit in which the hon. Finance Minister has kept the deficit. We feel this will not be further raised.

In the Central Plan outlay for 1985-86 and 1986-87, figures have been given as compared to the Seventh Five-Year Plan provisions. The Seventh Five-Year plan figures as well as the original figures for 1985-86, revised figures for 1985-86 as well as the projected figures of the Budget for 1986-87 in regard to different sectors—agricultural, rural development, irrigation and flood control, energy, industry and minerals, transport, communication, information and broadcasting, science and technology, social services and others—make a total of Rs. 95,534 crores for the Seventh Plan as a whole; in 1984-85 it was Rs. 18,500 crores and revised outlay was Rs. 20,094 crores and for 1986-87 we have an outlay of Rs. 22,300 crores which, if compared to the original figures of 1985-86 comes to 20.5 per cent increase.

[illegible] from the details that special [illegible]ion has been given to very important sectors such as energy, transport, rural development and social services, including human resource development, anti-proverty programmes, relief for the common man, boost to small-scale industries and to strengthen the public sector undertakings. Major emphasis on the anti-poverty programmes of Integrated Rural Development Prog[illegible] National Rurai Employment Programme and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programmes have been given. A new housing programme for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been announced under the name of our late Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi as "Indira Gandhi Grih Nirman Yojana". For this scheme a sum of Rs. 125 crores has been announced and it is a very laudable scheme.

Similarly, a new scheme has been announced to provide loans through the banking system with a subsidy component to rickshawpullers, cobblers, washermen, barbers, hawkers, sweepers and cart-pullers and other groups for tackling the problem of urban poverty. This urban group deserves

sympathy and this new innovation announced by the Government is very laudable.

A new scheme for accident insurance for the benefit of Municipal sweepers and Railway porters through their Unions has been annouced. If this scheme is implemented it will benefit a large number of these urban workers. Then distribution of foodgrains at concessional rates to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes is another laudable scheme. The Finance Minister has also announced that there will be a new long term agricultural price policy. I am sure this will help and remove the uncertainty in the agricultural field and would provide impetus to the growth of agricultural sector in the years to come. Enhanced subsidies for fertilizers to the extent of Rs. 1950 crores will give a positive help to the farmers. With regard to subsidy on fertilizers, I would like to give only one suggestion to the Honourable Minister for his consideration. Since the figures during the last three years have increased substantially avoidable expenses like losses in transit, distribution, and reduction in cost of manufacture, etc., will reduce our subsidy portion to a great extent. I agree that subsidy is essential to the sections of the people for whom it is meant. But it is not essential to the sections of the people who can afford it. We can make it more realistic and keep it within the manageable limits.

There are certain positive reliefs given to the small scale industries and handloom sector for plant and machinery. The limit of aggregate value of plant and machinery has been raised from Rs. 20 lakhs to Rs. 35 lakhs; the turn-over limit of excise duty from Rs 40 lakhs to Rs 75 lakhs and the eligibility limit for excise concessions doubled to Rs. 1.5 crores turn over will positively encourage growth in the small scale sector.

So far as the direct taxes are concerned, there are a few important features. First of all, stability in the tax law has been maintained. The basic structure in the personal tax law has not been touched. This is a process of consolidation started by the Honourable Minister last year. We are confident that this process of consolidation will give more relief to the people and remove uncertainty in the years to come.

In the case of personal tax, the standard deduction upto 30 per cent of salary income and the limit from Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 10,000 is likely to help a large number of salaried employees. The raising of the provident fund interest rate to 12 per cent is a well deserving encouragement.

The simplication of depreciation provisions in income tax law is a very welcome feature. The taxation of capital gains has been more rationalised. Within four years, the plant and machinery could be written off to the extent of 80 per cent. This is a welcome feature and is in the interest of the growth of the industry.

Similarly in the case of capital gains, there has been a good change which would help to rationalise the whole thing. We are having only two rates, 50 per cent and 60 per cent; in the case of plant and machinery, 50 per cent; in other cases, 60 per cent. This will help matters.

Similarly in the case of wealth-tax, the new rules which are likely to be announced by the 31st of March, if properly framed, will help a lot so far as assessment of wealth-tax is concerned and remove the difficulties which have been there over the years.

The investment deposit scheme under section 32A(B) with the Development Bank is a progressive measure and it is hoped that it will mitigate the hardship likely to be created on account of the withdrawal of the investment allowance with effect from 31st March, 1987.

[Shri Rameshwar Thakur]

As regards the capital gains tax, advancement of the date from 1-1-1964 to 1-1-1974 is a very progressive measure. It was necessary. The increase in the limit for initial deduction from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 10,000 is also very good.

As regards the gift tax the raising of the exemption limit from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 20,000 is very reasonable and very encouraging. I would like to make some suggestions leter on in regard to certain improvement in the scheme.

The flat rate of 40 per cent on winnings and losses from other businesses not to be allowed to be set off against winnings from lotteries are also very progressive measures.

Now I have to make a few suggestions with regard to direct taxes for the consideration of the hon. Finance Minister. Firstly, last year's budget gave a new direction in lowering the tax rates, and the effective enforcement of the tax laws has halped us and given us nearly 23 per cent more in the total direct taxes reveune collection in 1985-86 over the year 1984-85. And this contributes 36 per cent higher then the budget estimates for 1985-86. This is a very laudable achievement and we congratulate the hon. Finance Minister and the officials and staff on this achievement. Now my suggestion is that the implementation of the Long Term Fiscal Policy should be in a progressive way. No deviation should be made once we make a basic policy, except in very exceptional circumstances. Earlier every year there used to be a Finance Bill amending so many sections of the tax laws. That creates problems, and the efficacy of the tax laws and the confidence of the tax- payers are rather eroded. Therefore, it is necessary that stability should be maintained. Secondly, there should be a positive scheme in regard to savings. The Long Term Fiscal Policy mentions about this, about a national deposit scheme. But now it seems that it was been referred to the Expenditur Committee. The report of this committee is expected by May. I would urge the Finance Minister to see that this national deposit scheme is announced by the Government early in June.

The Venture Fund to promote indigenous technology should also be presented to Parliament if possible during the current session. Promotion of indigenous technology is very important for our economy. So this should be available during the current year.

The other important thing is that the tax laws should be made prospective and not retrospective. This has been accepted in the Long Term Policy. But we find that some provisions in the Finance Bill 1986 are such that they have retrospective effect. I would urge that as far as possible, this should be avoided.

The next thing is with regard to the Finance Minister's proposal for a direct taxes code by June 1986. We are very happy that after a long debate and deliberation, it has been accepted in principle that there should be only one direct taxes law.

It will help a lot if there is rationlisation of tax laws. The code will provide for income tax, wealth tax and gift tax and it would help the assessing authorities and the public in general will be benefited. I plead that the necessary Bill should be brought before the House as early as possible, if possible, before the next Budget the Act should be in force.

Then, in principle we have accepted the consolidated return form. I understand that it will be a simplified one devised already by the Central Board of Direct Taxes and that it has also been cleared by the Law Ministry and it is with the Central Board of Direct Taxes. Since we have accepted in principle that there will be one direct taxes code, I request that the Government should implement this return form with effect from the Assessment Year 1986-87.

As regards the notional income from self-occupied houses, it is a very good measure. However, there is one point in regard to the self-occupied houses and it is the disallowance of interest on borrowed capital. Self-occupied houses are

exempted in UK, USA and other countries, the interest on the money borrowed to acquire the property is allowed there. I request the Minister to consider this matter as otherwise it will create hardship to a person who has borrowed money for acquiring the property form institutions like DDA, HUDCO; it will create an unintended hardship to such persons.

There is one other important feature which has been debated in this House and the other House and that is that the long-term fiscal policy recognises the need to increase the tax based and for that purpose it has been incorporated that we should have a survey team which can effectively find out the persons who are not in the tax net. This is a progressive measure. This has been debated in the Consultative Committee and elsewhere. The Government should ensure that persons who are liable to tax and are not paying it, are brought into the tax net. However, there is an apprehension in the minds of the people that this measure might be misused in the process of being enforced. Therefore, the survey must be general and it must be ensured that people are not unnecessarily harassed and there is no unintended hardship to people. I have a few suggestions to make in this regard. The survey team should be kept separate from the assessing authorities and their duties should be limited to reporting to the department and not to carrying out the assessment work themselves. Secondly, if a person is already an assessee, no question should be asked of him, otherwies, it will take the form of search and seizure and raid which should be not be allowed. Thirdly, a well-laid out procedure should be followed and a simple questionnaire should be evolved and the survey team officials should go with the questionnaire and elicit information on the prescribed form. After thus obtaining the information, if the department finds that it is necessary that there should be further probing, they should write to that person to file a return and then if it is found necessary again, carry out a search but it must be only on definite information. Therefore, ultimately based on definite information it is for the department to take necessary follow-up action. It is not necessary that the survey team must seize books of account and inventories on its own. Only on receipt of definite information there should be a detailed examination by the I.T.O. or higher officer and after giving due notice to the person concerned. Initially only business establishments may be covered for the survey. The survey operations should be like any other economic survey and should not take the form of search and seizure operations under the income-tax law. And then, precaution should be taken to ensure that only authorised persons with clear identification cards and well-published guidelines carry out the survey. And, Sir, the people should be taken into confidence and no scare should be created which will affect the image and working of the Department. Otherwise, this will not give the desired results which are expected out of it. The law should clearly provide that any person who is trying to misuse his powers and authority would be severely punished. This is important because there is an apprehension in the minds of the people in regard to this matter. The CBDT should issue clear guidelines in the matter and should ensure proper and faithful implementation of the scheme without any harassment to the people.

There is another importance matter which should be taken note of and it is with regard to the incentives to be given to exports. Some incentives have been provided. But it is to be noted that we have now a picture of a very big trade gap and unless we give positive incentives in realistic terms, this will not help export promotion at all. Therefore, the Finance Ministry, in consultation with the Ministry of Commerce, should devise more effective export incentives.

Then, Sir, there is another matter which is very important. It is with regard to the provision in the long-term fiscal policy announced by the Finance Minister regarding pre-emptive rights to purchase property. This is a matter which has been debated again and again. Now, Sir, there are two things here. The honour-

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able Finance Minister has mentioned a figure of ten lakhs in his Budget speech—this point has been mentioned by the other Members also—whereas the Bill gives the figure of five lakhs only. This figure, which has been mentioned in para 5.30 of the long-term fiscal policy announced by the Finance Minister should be raised to ten lakhs. Secondly, as has been provided in the same para of the long-term fiscal policy document and also under the existing tax-laws, when the Government proposes to exercise pre-emptive rights to take over a property, an additional value of 15 per cent over and above the price or consideration should be offered by the Government while exercising the option. This is a statement made in the long-term fiscal policy. But this should have been provided in the Bill itself. Thirdly, though this seems to be a simple affair, considering the size and magnitude of the country, to hold properties and manage them is not an easy task. We know from our past experience in the matter. Therefore, I would like to urge very much that clear guidelines should be framed by the Department specifying for what purpose we are going to take over, whether it is for owning by the Department or whether it is for any public purpose, that it should not be for the purpose of selling out or for the purpose of reselling and so on. I think such things will not be proper. Therefore, clear guidelines should be framed and the guidelines should clearly state these things and the Government should exercise its powers and authority only when it is fully satisfied and not to harass any individual in any way. Only when the Government is satisfied that there is undervaluation and that it is a fit case where it is necessary for it to acquire this property, it should proceed to act.

There is another important thing. In para 98 of Part B of his Budget speech, Sir, the honourable Finance Minister has said that he will provide some relief in regard to medical expenses to self-employed persons who are not covered under the scheme. Sir, I do not find this provision in the Bill. I would urge that since the Finance Minister has made a statement in his Budget speech in regard to this, this should be provided in the Bill itself.

Now, Sir, section 80M deals with exemption given to inter-corporate dividends and it provides for a deduction of 60 per cent of the dividends received by domestic companies from other companies. It is now proposed to withdraw this from 1.4.87. I would urge that the Finance Minister should consider whether this is necessary because the pattern of corporate growth in our country has been such that inter-corporate or inter-firm investments are there and withdrawing this totally in one stroke would adversly affect the economic growth and this is a matter for consideration by the Finance Minister.

Sir, on Wealth Tax, I have only one suggestion to offer. There is a very good provision now that, in order to promote investments in the notified debentures issued by the public sector companies shall be exempted from wealth Tax without any monetary limit. This very good provision will help not only the public who are going to invest but also the public sector undertakings to generate additional resources for them.

One other aspect is the new rule the Union Finance Minister has assured to be announced by end of March about the evaluation of assets. It will help.

There is not much time. Regarding indirect taxes, there are a number of areas which have been initiated in indirect tax rationalisation. It is a very good, welcome feature. Some of them I mentioned also. Others are also there. There has been a revolutionary change, because indirect taxation is our substantial base of revenue. Particularly, the new policy regarding MODVAT has been introduced for the first time. There are a number of criticisms and a number of apprehensions in the minds of some people. Since it is a new system and it is long since the L. K. Jha Committee submitted its report, its practical application to various industries having component imports, partly so and partly not—there are different applications

in different situations. Therefore, it is essential that the Department concerned and the industry should apply their mind fully. The transitional period will certainly be somewhat difficult, but the system will ultimately help all concerned and, therefore, it is necessary that whatever hardships are created, to that extent they should be removed and the system should be made to work. It will help in the future growth of the industry in various sectors.

Lastly, I would say, as I said earlier, it is for the first time that 40 per cent of the total Plan outlay of the first two years is likely to be utilised in the first year and the second year of the Plan. This is very heartening. It has been for the first time in the planning system in our country. And, therefore, what I would like to urge upon the hon. Finance Minister and other Ministries also, is that this money allotted is only a means to an end, and not an end. Therefore, it is desirable that the money allotted to different sectors must be economically and efficiently utilised, and not only the financial but physical targets should be achieved. Then only we will have fully utilised and fulfilled the purposes for which higher allocations have been made for the year 1986-87.

One more suggestion I would like to make. Since we have seen the difficulties of the people who are trying to contribute and make sacrifices, strict economy measures must be maintained by all the Government departments as well as the public sector undertakings.

One more suggestion I would like to make in regard to the involvement of the people in the implementation of the Plan. Allocations are there. Target is there. But the implementation creates problem because it cannot be entirely left to the Government machinery alone at the block level. It is essential that the beneficiaries, the Gram panchayats, local bodies, the people's representatives, voluntary agencies should be involved in a big way. The Plan document itself mentioned, and the Prime Minister has mentioned it in his address to the National Development Council. I would, therefore, urge upon the hon. Finance Minister to ensure that this is done and proper monitoring is achieved.

There are two or three small points more. One is about the irrigation, transport and energy. For these three items in the 7th Plan the outlay will be 52 per cent. It means the major investment will be in infrastructure. Then, the Plan document says that there are certain on-going projects completion of which will take 11 to 19 years or more. Now, if it is so, unless we are able to cut over the time, I have a feeling that the cost will escalate and will go on increasing and we will not be able to achieve the desired results. Therefore, it is essential that every effort should be made to complete, excepting very large, all medium and small projects before the end of the Seventh Plan. There must be effective monitoring in this regard.

One thing more is about the public sector. A lot has been said about it. But I would like very much to say that it is not fair always to try to be little the public sector. Though we know the weaknesses and difficulties, we know at the same time—the latest report says—that we have got about Rs. 42811 crores investment as on 31-3-85 in the 223 Central Government corporations.

The various figures have been given. I will not take the time of the House. I personally feel that at least we should accept the reality that during these six Plans, the public sector undertakings, in spite of so many restraints and difficulties, have done very commendable work in difficult situations, in difficult areas and in difficult circumstances. I am not saying that there is no room for improvement. There has been an impressive improvement in the quantum of gross margin which has increased by 630 per cent, i.e. from 1300 crores in 1975-76, in a period of ten years it has gone up to 7398 crores by 1984-85. The profit of public enterprises has shown an increase of 1071 crores from 3565 crores in 1983-84 to 4643.35 crores in 1984-85. This also includes the sum of sick national industries which have been taken over by the public sector undertakings.

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Pre-tax profit also recorded substantial improvement during 1984-85. From a figure of 305.65 crores in 1975-76, i.e. 10 years back, it has risen to 2119 crores in 1984-85 after providing interest charges amounting to Rs. 2580 crores. What I am trying to say is that they have a commanding position today. Out of this investment of 42000 crores, 15000 crores are in four corporations only, i.e. steel group and two other groups. My suggestion is that the commanding position of the public sector must be made stronger and stronger. At the same time, the public sector undertakings have their accountability and that accountability has been accepted, maintained and implemented in certain cases. But in a large number of cases, it is not possible. We find that a number of corporations have not been able to fully utilise their capacity. We also find that in the case of a number of corporations, their growth rate is very low. We also find that there are a number of corporations where the cost of inputs is high and the cost of production is very high. In certain cases inefficiency is also there. It must be our earnest effort to ensure that during the remaining three years of this plan, all these corporations which are accountable to the public exchequer and to the nation, must come up. Some of the corporations have done very good work. Let the rest of the corporations make efforts to ensure capacity utilisation efficiency, productivity and profitability. In that case, they will give much more contribution which is expected of them. In the remaining years of the plan, the share allotted to the public sector is very high. If we have to fulfil our plan targets, it is essential for the public sector undertakings to fulfil their obligations and make substantial contributions to the exchequer.

One thing more. There are certain aspects of comparison. Some suggestions were made there. Some comments have also been offered. We are comparing the figures of the last year and the actual budgeted figure of 1985-86. We have the revised figures of 1985-86. Then we have the figure of 1986-87. All these years, normally the practice has been that we compare last year's original figures with next year's original budget figures. On this basis original figures of 1985-86 have been compared with the figures of 1986-87. It is one uniform thing which is being followed. There should be a more realistic way. A clear indication should be given. Nothing is hidden and all the figures have been given. But the comparison is real terms should be up to what extent we will be spending up to 31st March, 1986; as compared to that what will be the actual money that we are likely to spend in the next year. That would give us a real picture of the growth and contribution we are making.

Sir, the Long Term Fiscal Policy and the Plan document have indicated that nearly 2/5th of the population is below the poverty line. And impressive figures are there. But keeping in view the fact that a large section of the community is still below the poverty line of-course the hon. Finance Minister and particularly the hon. Prime Minister realising the imprtance, substantially raised the last year's figures during the year; the original figures of 1984-85 and 1985-86 for anti-poverty programme have been substantially raised—I would urge the hon. Minister that efforts must be made to raise the figures substantially in the case of 1986-87 so that people below the poverty the could be helped. This Long Term Agricultural Price Policy should be carefully considered.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have mentioned that was your last point.

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: I am making the real last point, Sir. Now, I would say that there is one aspect which needs the consideration of the hon. Minister and of all of us, and that is about regional imbalances. Our plan document and the hon. Prime Minister and even the hon. Finance Minister in the Long Term Fiscal Policy and elsewhere recognised that there were regional imbalances in the country. And it has grown not over one year. In the last Sixth Plan, we know of certain areas. There

are certain areas in different parts of the country where there has been economic backwardness. The hon. Prime Minister, particularly in his address to the National Development Council pointed out that the eastern zone, right from Assam and the seven sister north-eastern States, West Bengal, Orissa, Bihar and Eastern UP has economically gone weaker. Now, it has been said that emphasis should be laid for the production of certain commodities like rice, pulses and so many other things. What is important is not merely the question of funds alone. But it has to be considered as a national problem. If certain parts of the country have gone down over the years due to various rasons, it is not a question of blaming anybody. But essentially the nation's policy must be such that we can bring them up gradually with the help of the people there and with the assistance of the Centre not only in term of funds alone but also special guidance, technical know-how and special monitoring. Then only it is possible to develop them. I would very much insist that for these large areas and other areas in the country where there are regional imbalances, various Ministries as per the provisions made in the Plan should make special efforts. Special cells for monitoring should be there and a report should be made to the hon. Prime Minister. And we should know how we are going to achieve during the next few years so far as the Seventh Plan is concerned

• With these words, Sir, I thank you very much for your kind indulgence in giving me so much time. I thank you and I support the Budget proposals.

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, whether one has to support or oppose the present Budget will ultimately depend upon an assessment of the objectives with which the Seventh Five Year Plan has started. If the provisions and the attempts in the present Budget year indicate in the direction of fulfilling those ojectives, then there should be no hesitation in supporting the Budget. On the other hand, if there is any indication that the Budget is only moving away from the objectives, then there is no alternative but to criticise the Budget and ask the Finance Minister to make necessary amends either through the Supplementary Demands or otherwise so that the country will be put on the rails once again.

Sir, as you are aware, the main thrust of the Seventh Five Year Plan has been to achieve food, work and production. Now, if we analyse food, what is the position? Sir, it is true that in the year 1983-84 there was a record production of 153 million tonnes. But even the Finance Minister in his Budget speech has to accept that by the time we came to 1984-85, there was a hopeful fall of 6.2 per cent leading only to 146 million tonnes. The Finance Minister, however, expressed the hope that in the year 1985-86 there could be some improvement in spite of the drought condition prevailing in most parts of the country and that it could be of the order of 150 million tonnes. Experts have it that this was, perhaps a little optimistic on the part of the Finance Minister and they predict that it might be of the order of 149 million tonnes, which means even if we take into account the year 1983-84, there will be a shortfall of the order of 3.2 million tonnes.

Sir, this 153 million tonnes was to serve a population of almost 800 million people. If there has to be any division, we can understand as to what is the per capita consumption of an Indian even at the surplus what is claimed to be self-sustaining, self productive surplus 1983-84 i.e. 153 million tonnes. Therefore, Sir, the Plan which started last year that means the year which we are now going through should have made attempts to improve the agricultural production. One yardstick by which we can hope an improvement in the agricultural production is by looking at the outlay for the agricultural sector. Sir, in the original estimates of 1985-86, the amount kept was Rs. 907.93 crores and in the revised estimates it was brought down to or it came down to Rs. 859.24 crores and in the budget estimates for the next year it is again only Rs. 917.28 crores. Sir, it is an accepted fact

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that there has been a fall in the production of foodgrains in this country and that there have to be efforts made in that direction. But unfortunately, there appears to be no indicating on the part of the Finance Ministry to look at this problem dispassionately and do somthing for the agricultural sector with the result that, Sir, in cooperation, which is a constituent of agricultural sector, the budget estimates for 1985-86, the provision is Rs. 87.75 crores only and the revised estimates are now Rs. 60.42 crores. Now for the year 1986-87 the amount kept is only Rs. 69.10 crores. This is the way in which we would like to encourage the cooperative sector.

Sir, in this connection, I would like to bring to the notice of this House how the Government of India sometimes has a very shortsighted policy to pursue. I would like to remind the House that the Government of Andhra Pradesh had been pressing the Union Government for the last three and a half years for a single window cooperative facility system. Sir, the Finance Minister had a good word for it. The Agriculture Minister had a good word for it. Even the Prime Minister had a good word for it. At one point of time, Sir, it was stated that it could be experimented even in two districts in Andhra Pradesh because it had come forward wth this programme but even till today there is no clearing of that particular scheme which only proves that the co-operative sector, which alone can improve the agricultural production in the country, has been absolutely neglected which is even evident from the amounts that have been allocated for co-operative sector.

Sir, again, if there has to be increase in foodstuffs, there has to be increase in milk and milk products. In the dairy development, for animal husbandry and dairying, the original estimates were Rs. 98.50 crores; revised estimates were Rs. 96.32 crores and the estimates for the next year are only Rs. 92.50 crores. That means there has been a marginal decrease in the amount that has been allocated to animal husbandry and dairy development which only proves that the whole talk of creating a better food situation so that the average common Indian can have a better consumption per capita rate is never fulfilled. Therefore, there is only a lip sympathy for the common man. Then, of course, when it comes to anti-poverty programmes, they talk in hyperbolic terms.

Another way of improving the condition of agricultural production is to encourage the irrigation projects. I do admit that irrigation projects have a gestation period but if you don't make things improved, gestation period will remain. In this connection I would like to point out to the hon. Minister and to this august House that Andhra Pradesh among the States in India is a surplus State as far as food is concerned. In spite of that Andhra Pradesh was willing to undertake a new project, which is Pollavaram project. Andhra Pradesh asked for its clearance. The question asked was: How will you get funds? If we look at the power sector, which is also a sector for agricultural development, we see that in the current year, there has been an amount of Rs. 2574 crores allotted, out of which Rs. 1347 crores are only the Budget estimates whereas through what is known as EBR, through Extra Budgetary Resources, they would like to raise as much as Rs. 1227 crores. I am arising this with a purpose. When we approached the Prime Minister when we approached the Agriculture Minister and the Finance Minister for the clearance of this project, they raised the question: How will you raise the money? We said we will be able to raise money by approaching certain agencies within the farmework of Government of India rules. Sir, we have had some consultations with the World Bank and since this is a project whose significance has been accepted by the country, by experts on irrigation, and all over the world, they were willing to help it. Therefore, we told the Prime Minister that you please approve it and subsequently we can think about the finances. When there is a provision for extra Budgetary resources as laid down

in the power project, why can't we accept a project like this? Therefore, it gives me great doubt; it makes me sad to think whether the Government is really interested in bringing a betterment for the rural people, for those who are below poverty line, and those who are struggling for existence. It appears there is a vested interest in continued backwardness of those who are below the poverty line, as a result of which even good programmes are not being encouraged.

Another point that I want to make is this. The Prime Minister also had to say it because he is always bagged by the term 'technology' but once he is reminded he says I am talking of just the level, not making the villager to go after super computer, but to improve his plough, improve his seeds and fertilizers, and that is all technology. Sir, if this is high technology, if this is improvement in technology, this has been exactly in force during all the years of planning. Why should the Prime Minister, the Finance Minister, the Union Government go to the housetop and shout that we are taking the country to 21st century with a new and higher technology? Sir, while this is being so claimed, if you look at the agricultural research and agricultural education, you will find that there has been no increase in allocations, and for whatever research plans conducted during last year, the amount available to it now would be approximately to that extent Therefore, from another point of view, if we look at it, it will be clear that one of the main objectives of providing food, providing food in sufficient quantity, providing food to those who are below the poverty line has not been a thrust point in the current Budget.

Now, I come to the question of work How do we create work? We create work in two or three ways. One is, by directly increasing the opportunities for employment both in the organised and in the unorganised sectors. Sir, the number of job-seekers, the number of unemployed, who are on the live registers of employment exchanges in this country, is about 239.1 lakhs. This is the estimate given by so many independent, objective and scientific-minded people. This is the figure. If this is the case all claims of creation of mandays through various programmes have no meaning. The figure has been given in regard to NREP-300 million mandays and RLEGP-264 millon mandays. If we examine this, all this will amount to one-tenth or ten per cent of the requirements of job opportunities. If that is the case, how does this Government tell us that we would be able to provide employment to all the people by the turn of the century? How can they say so, if this is the effort in the year 1986-87? In the organised sector also, unemployment is increasing. From March to August, it has increased from 5.8 per cent to 8.7 per cent. Add to this, the people who are in the category of disguised unemployment. I had an occasion, Sir, only this morning, through a special mention, to raise the question of the deplorable and pitiable condition of the extra-departmental employees of the postal department, whose salary for a month ranges between Rs. 161 and Rs. 250 or even less. Whereas, if we take the minimum wage at Rs. 10—12, if a person works for say, 25 days in a month, the amount will be much more. Similarly, there are many number of people who are working for shorter periods, who are working for lesser wages. If we add all this, we will find that there has been a tremendous increase in the number of unemployed in this country. When this is the situation, we talk about the objective of food, about which I had already mentioned, and work. To this figure of unemployed we should also add the increase in population. I do admit that contrary to expectations, the rate of growth of population has come down. The estimate was 2.1 per cent, but it is only 1.9 per cent. As a result of this, India will not reach the billion mark by the turn of the century. I do admit. Still, we will be reaching the near billion mark and the growth rate is still 1.9 per cent. These people are being added to the unemployed pool. Therefore, I would like to ask the Government as to what exactly is being done for these people, to solve this problem?

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Sir, the second way by which the unemployment problem can be tackled is by creating opportunities through the development process, through small-scale industries, through large-scale industries and through such other activities. The present Budget claims to make a great relevance to the small-scale sector in the country. But what is happening? Sir, the exemption limit from excise duty or excise levy has come down to Rs. 7.5 lakhs only, from Rs. 20 lakhs. The small-scale industries, in view of the escalation in prices, in view of the shortage of commodities and so on, they are facing a lot of difficulties and they have been asking for increase in the limit to at least Rs. 30 lakhs. In all other cases we do take into consideration the price escalation but not here. Not only that, the small units are also hard up because they have to deposit central excise duty even before claiming from the mother units. That means, you first deposit and then do other things and in the process if you fail, then you are in a soup. Therefore, there has been a premium on the improvement in the small scale industrial development. There has been a discouragement in the entrepreneurship mainly of small people who are educated but unemployed. I am not talking about big industrial houses, I am not talking about multi-national entrepreneurship. I am talking about the small people who may be helped by loans, who may raise their own internal resources and establish small industries, but they have been discouraged by the type of action as I have mentioned earlier. Therefore where is the work opportunity created?

Secondly, this Budget claims to have a novel innovative programme, known as MODVAT. This may be called as MODVAT 86, especially to remind those who are already working under some earlier similar scheme. So this, is MODVAT 86. That MODVAT has been capable of creating some problems as has been accepted by the Government. At least from newspapers we hear that there is going to be some sort of modification or some revision in the MODVAT scheme. It may be a correct information or may not be, but that is what we are hearing. If that is the case, this MODVAT scheme instead of encouraging small industry and also others, it has been affecting them. You take the auto sector. Immediately, the Finance Minister says, why you are worried so much in the auto sector.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): Which sector?

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA: Auto sector, automobile sector.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: One thing. I may inform the hon. Member that where we have clearly decided to increase excise duty, like on passenger cars, T.V. and airconditioners, that is a conscious decision but if there are any anomalies I have stated in the speech itself and again I stress in the House that I will be having a dialogue with the industry, I will be giving an occasion to the industry to come out and we are ready to remove any anomalies.

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA (Andhra Pradesh): One anomaly is that the concept of raising the price of Maruti car is defective.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Have you got your car or not?

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA: It appears the price of cars will go up by Rs. 5,000.

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: By Rs. 12,000.

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA: I will come to that. Rs. 5,000 for all other cars and in the case of Maruti Udyog Limited I have got information that the car is likely to be raised by Rs. 16,000 to Rs. 17,000 and it is expected to be of the order of Rs. 75,000 per car.

In this connection, I may mention that the entire logic for take-over of Maruti Udyog, the entire logic for giving umpteen number of concessions for import

ing almost every part of Maruti car—only assembling is done here—was that we have to encourage self-financed travel facility among those who are capable. Therefore, we must have a small car and it will be a car which is fuel-economy oriented.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: May I interrupt if you do not deduct from the Member's time? Here I can announce ...

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA: That means you are likely to announce.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: In MODVAT while the cascading effect of tax on tax is reduced and any anomalies we will remove, one aspect of MODVAT which is a good thing, is that it will help indigenisation. Why? Because excise relief 2.00 P.M. is given. Excise duty relief one gets, but custom duty relief one does not get. Those items where there is a high import content of custem duty, there the set-off is not there. So Maruti has got this element. It has got the Yen going up and also the custom duty element. MODVAT does not take care of that. And of course 5 per cent hiking up of prices is a conscious decision. So all these elements are there.

The advantage of MODVAT is in indigenisation. What I want to say is that there were many industrialists who took licences, gave promise of indigenisation but went on importing components and never indigenised according to their plans. Now with one single stroke by MODVAT those who have got a high degree of indigenisation because of the set-off will become more competitive and on those who still stick to importing, the screw will be tightened and they will have to go in for indigenisation, otherwise they will be phased out. So this will be a weapon of self-reliance.

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: But most of the parts of Maruti are imported. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: If you import, then the price will go up. That is not give relief. And we want that.

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA: I would like to react to the Minister's statement. There should be no quarrel if there is encouragement for indigenisation. There should be no quarrel if there has to be decrease in imports, especially of such items. Sir, when there was further liberalisation during the last budget period, we were given to understand that the industrialists will be able to import only what will be required and it will add to exports. But the Minister himself had to accept that it is not the case. What was to be the import trade for the entire Plan is almost fulfilled in the first year and as far as export is concerned, we have achieved only 26 per cent, falling far far short behind. Therefore, coming back to the point about Maruti, Maruti is a car with large scale import of parts—almost all the parts. Therefore, it has served both the purposes. It has served the interest of industrial houses who have been resisting the manufacture of a small car in this country all these 30 years.

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: Nobody will buy Maruti.

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA: It has served their purpose. There had been a consistent effort made by these industrial houses to see that no small car came. But it gate-crashed. Having come by gate-crashing, today it is being crushed by this effort, with the result that if Maruti car is to be priced at Rs. 75,000 and if the other cars have to be priced at Rs. 85,000, people will go in only for that. So one public sector whose rosy picture was given to us during the last 1 1|2 or 2 years, will again be in the red. That is the net result of the modified Value Added Taxation system.

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: It is MODVAT.

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA: One interesting factor is that even a public sector project like Maruti has stopped releasing all the cars since February 28, 1986. This is where exactly we always create doubts about the functioning of public sector. And I would like to go on record here that I am one of those who have been

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strongly for public sector. On the floor of this House and outside, I have been making constant efforts to indicate how there has to be a greater role for public sector. But there are certain vested interest agencies which are perhaps interested in debunking the public sector and this is one such attempt, maybe not directly but indirectly. I do not say that it is the Finance Minister who has done it, but perhaps he has walked into the trap and traps are always all around.

Sir, in this connection one way of increasing the potential for employment, and that too self-employment, should have been through encouragement given to education. Sir, if we look at the allocations for education, it is very interesting. Perhaps there is something wrong with the Finance Minister. In his budget speech he claimed that there was a 59 per cent increase in education, from 221 crores to 352 crores, but when I look at the Plan budget, it is something else. I do not know; he has to explain. Sir, the budget estimate was 331.07 crores during 1985-86 but the revised estimate was 292.75 crores. Now it is 351.96 crores which is 352 crores. Therefore, I am at a loss to understand where the figure of 221 crores came about. If we take the budget estimate, what happens even at the end of next year is, may be the position will remain the same. We have to take budget estimates as budget estimates. If that is the case, the rise in education is only from 331.07 crores to 351.96 crores. I think the record has to be straightened. Therefore, what is it that is happening in education?

If we go into the details of education, for the establishment of Model Schools, in 1985-86 it was Rs. 26.58 crores. Even in the revised estimate it is Rs. 26.58 crores. In this year's budget it is Rs. 0.60 crores. If by this he is discouraging the Model Schools, I will be very happy. It is because the Model School does not serve any purpose. It only creates friction. It creates friction at two levels--between the State Government and the Central Government and between those who cannot afford, who have to study in the Government schools of the State Government and the Model Schools which will be only capable of giving place for the elite.

[The Vice-Chairman (Shri R. Ramakrishnan) in the Chair.]

Therefore, this Model School scheme by spending Rs. 26 crores is perhaps a waste. On the other hand, if that was used for encouraging the States to have vocationalized education which will give scope for self-employment sector when once they are trained in the skills, trained in the knowledge required for vocations, that would have been better.

Sir, I would like to touch at this stage about the deficit. I think I cannot be a better advocate than the ex-Finance Minister who, softly but eloquently, brought forth as to the nature of the deficit budgeting which has been resorted to by the present Finance Minister. Even earlier we had been having this. While the total deficit in the entire Plan period had to be of the order of Rs. 14,000 crores, it will be almost of the order of Rs. 8,000 crores at the end, even assuming that there is no further deficit. Even if the estimated budget deficit of Rs. 3,650 remains so, even then it will be Rs. 8,000 crores. But it is a very clever and interesting way of either covering the budget deficit or not covering it.

Sir, everybody knows that hardly five weeks before the presentation of the Budget the Finance Ministry had, through administered prices, dealt a very severe blow and in the process had a lot of collections for themselves. In the coal mines and coal products there was an increase of 15 per cent in January, netting about Rs. 500 crores. Then there was a rise of approximately 10 per cent in fertilizers. Sir, I will come to subsidies on fertilizers and try to point out what it is. Then wheat and rice is about 12.5 per cent, Crude petroleum also about 12 per cent or so. The total netting of the revenues is of the order of Rs. 1,800 crores to Rs. 2,400 crores, anywhere between these. Therefore, I would like to ask the Finance Minister whether we should add this to the deficit or subtract from the deficit for the next year. Unless we resort to some such practice, we will continue to have a rising deficit gap

which has gone up by about Rs. 1,000 crores during the last year. Therefore, it could be much more. Therefore, I would like to ask the Finance Minister whether he is having some such programme up his sleeve.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: If you try to put an old coat of five years 15 years later, it will be too tight. Either the coat will burst or you will be tied up. So also is the case of economic growth.

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, it is a clear warning. I think the House and the country should take note of it. Though in a jocular way, the Finance Minister has given this. But it is a serious warning for the country.

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN): You should take note of the growing size.

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA: The coat is going to be different. Therefore, the country may expect, I am warning, the country will have, perhaps, an even more severe price hike, not through budgetary process, but otherwise. That is what I understand.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: No.

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: He is going to freeze the administered prices.

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA: Now, Sir, I would like to come to subsidies. One of the reasons for the rise in the prices of crude and other petroleum products was, "The subsidies have to be cut. How long should we allow the subsidies to go on?" Sir, a little earlier also when the fertilizer price was raised, this was one of the arguments. The argument is constant.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN): Please conclude now.

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA: Now, Sir, all over the world, even in the developed countries, the poorest among the poor have to be looked after, and there has to be transfer of finance. And that transfer of finance can take place only through subsidy. Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of the Finance Minister that even in Great Britain, even under Mrs. Margaret Thatcher, the Conservative Prime Minister, the income of the poorest among the poor families there is about 3,000 sterling pounds per family. If the subsidy part is taken out, it will be 1,100 sterling pounds. That means as much as 1,900 sterling pounds is by way of subsidy. I think that ought to be. Therefore, in this country, if the Finance Minister makes a subsidy for the poor as anti-poverty programme, there is nothing very peculiar about it. It is in line with the thinking all over the world for looking after the poor and destitute in the country. Sir, I know that the Finance Minister will immediately say that it is not correct. Why were the subsidy on fertilizers and other subsidies reduced? I do not correlate both. I have information that the World Bank has been advising all over the world, not necessarily India only, "You cannot have developed economies, you cannot have developing economy, you cannot develop economy by giving subsidies. You have to cut down subsidies. You have to make people self-reliant. You have to make people tighten their belts. You have to make people stand on their legs," etc. That has been the advice. I do not know. I do not correlate whether that advice directly or indirectly also influenced the Finance Minister in cutting some of the subsidies.

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: He would not admit it publicly.

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA: Sir, in India the calculation of the poverty line has been Rs. 6,400. Earlier it was only Rs. 3,600. It is now Rs. 6,400. That means that for a family of five, even if we say five is the family size, it will be Rs. 500 per month. Therefore, per person it will be Rs. 100. I only simply ask, "What is that an individual can do with Rs. 100? Maintain his body, maintain his soul and maintain himself?" And even if, this is the case that Rs. 6,400 is below the poverty line, I think we have not made sufficient efforts. That

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means, even though we claim that those who have gone below the poverty line are about 39 per cent and that their number is likely to be 28 per cent or 27 per cent at the end of the plan, this is a dubious poverty line. Therefore, I would say that there are much larger number of people who are in poverty syndrome.

Now, I will come to resource mobilisation. The Finance Minister in his Budget presentation claimed that by liberalising the direct taxes, he has been able to raise as much as 22 per cent. Now, even in this point also, I think I had an eloquent speaker earlier, who asked the Finance Minister to give the break-up of the correlation between the concessions given and the tax collections. That means, to put it otherwise, what is the carrot part of it and what is the stick part of it? I would ask the Finance Minister...

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: They are inseparable.

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA: I fully agree with you, they are inseparable, but it is a question of proportion. Which is more?

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: There is a third aspect of it—the publicity part of it.

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA: I understand the stick part has been a little sticky, as a result of which even the Finance Ministry, I understand, has been revising the guidelines for the enforcement machinery. That is what we have been reading in the newspapers. I do not know what it means. When the full scheme comes and we have an opportunity to look at it, then only we will be able to say what it means. But nontheless this is what it says. The Finance Minister is a very upright man. When I say this, he knows it comes from the bottom of my heart and he is aware of it, he realise perhaps that there has been an indiscriminate use of it between the real and the fake. Therefore, I would like to ask the Finance Minister to strengthen his hands and enforce laws against the fake as much as possible, but have consideration for the real. And for that I request you to rise above and be objective; and you are capable of rising above.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: We will be coming with the ground rules in regard to the raids and seizures.

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA: I would touch very briefly the debt trap. While the Finance Minister presented the Budget, he himself had an occasion, directly or indirectly, to hint at the strain which the interest payment is causing the country. One estimate is that in the current abou 40 per cent of the borrowings go back by way of interest payment and it will go up to 45 per cent next year. And if this is allowed, it might be possible that we will have to borrow only to make interest payments. Therefore, where is the thought of avoiding debt trap? If we are already in it, I think it is a serious matter. We have to think about it, how best to get out of the debt trap.

Similarly, the entire accent during the last one year and five months had been on the high-technology. The Minister was not present. His associate was there, when I mentioned as to how there is a high-tech trap into which we have fallen, a high-tech trap which is recognised even by the Finance Minister. While replying to the Presidential Address he forgot that this is Rajya Sabha, by saying to us: "not thumping desks, not supporting, not hailing and not reacting etc." as if it was the prerogative of ours. If any one had done it from the gallery, of course, that was not possible.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN): That is not relevant.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): Not at all relevant.

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA: Relevance is not a matter for ...

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: He is a professor. He cannot deliver the lecture within 45 minutes.

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA: Sir, he himself has said that "I am not talking about super computer. I am talking about improved plough, improved seed, etc.". If that is the case, why in any of the documents produced by IARI on behalf of the Ministry of Agriculture and on behalf of the Government of India during the last 35 years, this has been the tenor. Suddenly there is no point in talking that we have realised the importance of the hi-tech. If on the other hand the hi-tech trap is elsewhere—if we indiscriminately allow technology to be imported which cannot be absorbed by 50 per cent of our population who are below the poverty line—for whom the technology does not mean anything except in hard reality something to eat, drink, have shelter roof on their heads and 66 per cent of the population are illiterate—what does it mean for them? For them it means—whether you are able to provide universal primary education which is a constitutional obligation, but not of hi-tech. However, it does not mean that we are opposed to hi-tech (*Time bell rings.*)— we are opposed to modernisation—we are opposed to bringing about a change in the entire production structures, no, not at all. But we would only request you to make a distinction between the vital and non-vital. Don't try to confuse vital with non-vital and thereby getting into a hi-tech trap by importing technology. In this connection I will illustrate only one example. Once we imported a computer into Hyderabad. There were no people to operate it. In course of time the computer has become obsolete without being utilised. It happened in a very established institution. I do not want that to happen in terms of high technology. High technology will become a meaningful servant, a meaningful vehicle for development provided we have got capacity to articulate it. Therefore, you create conditions for articulation of high technology. Otherwise it will be of no use. (*Time bell rings.*) Now I am coming to the last point.

I am very happy and I do not have any hesitation to congratulate the Finance Minister, Prime Minister and the Government of India for at last coming with anti-poverty programme . . .

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: At last he is congratulating us.

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA: I am very glad that I have been provided with an occasion to congratulate you. But follow it later.

But unfortunate part of it, Sir, is that if the Union Government does a programme for rickshaw-puller and cobbler—if it does for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes by way of subsidised wheat or rice it is called anti-poverty programme. If poor Andhra Pradesh Government is striving, through its finances, and struggling itself does the same programmes for same categories of people, it is called 'populist' programme. Therefore, I am requesting the Prime Minister, Finance Minister and the Government of India to stop thinking adversely of an innovative programme of somebody who is ahead of times.

Sir, I am very happy that you have come out with "Indira Aawas Yojana" programme. But when we have already constructed 5 lakh houses, at the rate of 1.9 lakh houses every year—that we have been doing it, we got a left handed compliment that we are squandering away public funds. Therefore, all that I am pleading with the Finance Minister is that, please have a little consideration for others also if they do something good and give them a pat. At least that will give us some satisfaction.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN): Now no more.

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA: Now and afterwards, no more. Now I am thankful to the Finance Minister ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN): And to the Chair-

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA: . . . and thankful to the Prime Minister for alloting Rs. 700 crores to the Visakhapatnam steel plant. Sir, again there is a question. It was not good on the part of the Prime Minister to say that he gave Rs. 700 crores but the people of that State did not clap. Is he giving Rs. 700 crores for the Vizag steel plant because it is a project in Andhra Pradesh or because it is a steel project of India? I would like to make it very clear that all steel plants are steel plants of India. And that is exactly what we have been saying, even about the Polavaram project and the Ichampalli project which have not been approved so far. Please approve them as national projects and then ask us what we can do. We will do it because we are interested in power generation, we are interested in the production of foodgrains, as everybody in this country is interested. Therefore,... (*Time bell rings*)... the question which arises here is, you have given Rs. 700 crores. But what was the number of people who were displaced for providing land for the Vizag steel plant? Thirteen thousand families. I do not know whether I have to weep or I have to be very happy. We have got Rs. 700 crores this year for the Vizag steel plant which will come into production in 1989. I am very happy about it.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R RAMAKRISHNAN): You have made your point.

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA: But 13,000 families have been displaced. And the Central Government comes forward with the argument that they can only employ 5,000 families, out of which they have employed only 1,300 families. So, 3,700 families are still to be employed. Now the Steel Minister says, "Look here, I have struggled with the Finance Minister to give you Rs. 700 crores and you do not have any appreciation. You give jobs for these 3,700 families." What is this? How is it possible for the State Government to look after all these people? First of all, they sacrificed for the sake of the...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN): You have taken 48 minutes, two-and-a-half times the allotted time. No, I will not allow. I am calling Shri Sudhakar Pandey.

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA: Therefore, I appeal to the Finance Minister to kindly look at that problem also. While we appreciate it, we are also worried about the large number of people who are unemployed.

Having stated this, I would like to conclude by saying that all the various factors—there are many more, but there is no time—which I have gone into indicate that in spite of the fact that the Finance Miniser is a well-meaning person, he has been a captive person perhaps, and he has not been able to get out, as a result of which the budget which he has presented, instead of aiding the common man, is somehow going back to help the rich. And in that sense I had said that this is a pro-rich budget, not in any other sense. I do not want to remain a pro-rich budget. I hope he will make it a pro-poor budget.

श्री सुधाकर पाण्डेय (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बजट का स्वागत करता हूं । वित्त मंत्री की स्थिति वह होती है जो किसी सद्गृहिणी की होती है। बजट जब वह प्रस्तुत करता है तो कुछ लोगों को सुस्वादु लगता है और कुछ लोगों को अच्छा नहीं लगता । अच्छा न लगने वालों में बहुत से ऐसे लोग होते हैं जिनको गृहिणी पसंद नहीं होती है। यह बजट अधिक लोगों को सुस्वादु लगा है राष्ट्र में, और सब इससे यह आशा करते हैं कि बीज बिन्दु अर्थ के क्षेत्र में पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने प्रस्थापित किया था और इंदिरा गांधी जी ने जिसको पल्लवित किया था और वर्तमान प्रधानमंत्री और वित्त मंत्री ने उसे पुष्पित और फलित बनाने की दिशा मे इसके द्वारा कार्य किया है। राष्ट्र की एकता सब से बड़ी समस्या इस समय है और बजट भी साधन होना चाहिए राष्ट्रीय एकता का हमारे बहुत बड़ी धनराशि राष्ट्र के तोड़ने वालों के संबंध में इस समय खतम हो रही है । और गरीबों का गला उससे कट रहा है ? तो राष्ट्रीय एकता की दिशा में तब तक कदम नहीं बढ़ाया जा सकता है जब तक

प्रकृति के सारे साधन जो मूल साधन हैं वे केन्द्रीय सरकार के हाथ में न हों? भूमि को लेकर झगड़े हो रहे हैं, पानी को लेकर झगड़े हो रहे हैं, अब आकाश बचा है किसी दिन आकाश को लेकर भी झगड़े होंगे। तो इन झगड़ों से निपटने के लिए कम से कम पृथ्वी, पानी, आकाश और ऊर्जा की शक्ति जिसको अग्नि कहते हैं वह केन्द्र के हाथ में आनी चाहिए। मैं यह जानता हूं कि सरकारिया कमीशन बैठा है और केन्द्र कुछ संकोचवश ऐसा नहीं कहेगा, कुछ और कारणों से ऐसा नहीं कहेगा, लेकिन इस विषय को आना चाहिए और इसे करना चाहिए।

सबसे बड़ी चर्चा पट्रोल की है। ऊर्जा के साधन के रूप में पैट्रोल का इस्तेमाल सभी लोग करते हैं। मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जो शरीफ लोग हैं जो कम से कम पैट्रोल का खर्च करते हैं और ऐसे लोग जो विलासिता के रूप में उसका उपयोग करते हैं क्या दोनों का एक ही स्थिति रहेगी या इसमें परिवर्तन होना चाहिए। बहुत से क्षेत्रों में दो प्रकार का मूल्य चल रहा है, बहुत से स्थानों में एक ही चीज के दाम भिन्न भिन्न हैं। एक जो विलासिता के रूप में उसका उपयोग करते हैं उनसे और अधिक दाम लिया जाये किन्तु जो स्कूटर या और छोटी चीजों का इस्तेमाल करते हैं उनसे कम दाम लिया जाये और मैं समझता हूं कि इससे आय में किसी प्रकार की कमी नहीं होगी बल्कि बढ़ोतरी होगी, क्योंकि देश में एक प्रकार की संस्कृति फैल रही है कि बड़ा वह है जो बड़ी चीजों का इस्तेमाल करता है। यदि 2 व्यक्ति प्रोफेसर हैं तो जो प्रोफेसर अपने पैसे से किताबें खरीदता है और पढ़ता है या पढ़ाता है वह छोटा प्रोफेसर होता है जो बड़ी मोटर से आता है चाहे वह किसी कारण से आये वह बड़ा प्रोफेसर माना जाता है। स्वदेशी के साथ साथ जो नैतिक मूल्य भारत के रहे हैं कि जो अपने ऊपर कम से कम खर्च करता है वही बड़ा से बड़ा आदर्श होता है वह बात अगर अर्थव्यवस्था में भी आप नहीं लाएंगे तो उन नीतियों का प्रतिपादन नहीं हो पाएगा जिनकी आप कल्पना करते हैं। मुझे बड़ा प्रसन्नता है कि कृष्णमूर्ति व्यापार करने वालों को और उसके माध्यम से धन एकत्रित करने वालों पर आप धावे बोल रहे हैं। मुझे इससे बड़ी प्रसन्नता है। किन्तु जब हम किसी के ऊपर धावे बोलते हैं तो हमारे ऊपर भी धावा होता है और सबसे पहले वह राजनीतिज्ञों के ऊपर जाता है कि देश के जितने राजनीतिज्ञ हैं वे भ्रष्ट हैं, दुराचारी हैं, अनाचारी हैं और उन्होंने करोड़ों रुपये की संपत्ति अपने पास सुरक्षित रखी है राजनीतिक सत्ता के कारण। मैं आपसे यह संरक्षण चाहूंगा कि राजनीतिक लोगों पर आर्थिक लांछन न लगें, अगर हैं तो लगना चाहिए लेकिन व्यर्थ लांछन न लगे इसके लिये किसी प्रकार का कोड आफ कंडक्ट बना सकते हैं आर्थिक दृष्टि से बना सकते हैं तो बनायें नहीं तो यह चीज जनता में इस तरह फैलाई जा रही है, प्रचारित की जा रही है कि जितने आर्थिक संपन्न लोग है, राजनीतिक लोग हैं सब भ्रष्टाचार की जड़ हैं और भ्रष्टाचार फैला रहे हैं। राजनीतिज्ञ अगर इस देश में बेईमान साबित हो गया तो न तो लोकतंत्र बचेगा न इस देश का प्रगति हो सकेगी। इसलिए किसी न किसी प्रकार का कोड आफ कंडक्ट आर्थिक बनना चाहिए राजनीतिज्ञ लोगों के लिए ताकि उनकी अस्मिता बची रह सके। हो सकता है कि राजनीति में कुछ लोग भ्रष्टाचारी हों किन्तु उतने नहीं जितने और जगहों में है। अब धन आदमी धरती पर अपने श्रम लगा रहा है। वह सोने की ओर नहीं जा रहा है क्योंकि सोने में बढ़ोतरी 2-3 सौ रुपये तोले की होती है लेकिन धरती पर 1 लाख पर 2 लाख की हो रही है। ये जो धरती चोर हैं इनके ऊपर हमला नहीं किया गया तो आप जो चाहते है वह नहीं होगा। धरती चोरों से धरती माता को मुक्त कराएं यह सारा का सारा धन शहरों में लगा रहे हैं और सभी लोग लगा रहे है क्योंकि लाभ की मात्रा उसमें अधिक है। भ्रष्टाचारियों पर सबसे अधिक प्रहार इतिहास में अलाउद्दीन ने किया था। उसने एक दिन दुखी होकर कहा था कि मैं क्या करूं शरियत के खिलाफ गया और कड़े से कड़ा दंड जो सोच सकता था दिया किंतु प्रतिदिन 5-6 हजार भ्रष्टाचारी हाजिर हो जाते हैं जबकि हाथ पैर तक कटवा लेता है। भ्रष्टाचारी हाथ-पैर कटवाने से नहीं मानेंगे, बल्कि जो भ्रष्टाचारी नहीं हैं,

[श्री सुधाकर पाण्डेय]

उनको जब आगे बढ़ाइयेगा तब जाकर वह मानेंगे। इसके लिए भी कुछ सांस्कृतिक सामाजिक और नैतिक धरातल पर आप करिए। जो चोरी नहीं करते हैं, जो अपराध नहीं करते हैं, उनके सम्मान का भी रास्ता कोई निकाला जाना चाहिए। तभी जाकर यह भ्रष्टाचार की बीमारी दूर होगी।

दाम चोरी पर तो आप लगे हुए हैं। आपने भी कहा था और हमारे मंत्री जी ने भी कहा था कि श्रम सब से बड़ी सम्पदा और शक्ति राष्ट्र की है। जब दाम चोरी होती है किसी राष्ट्र में तो इतना परेशानी नहीं है, पर जब कामचोरी किसी राष्ट्र में होती है, तो ज्यादा परेशानी की बात है। एक तरफ तो हमारे राष्ट्र में बेकारी की समस्या है, श्रम सम्पदा का जो हमारे पास है, उनका इस्तेमाल नहीं कर पा रहे हैं और शायद कोई भी नहीं कर पायेगा। जो आर्थिक स्थिति है, उसमें कोई करना भी चाहे, तो नहीं कर पायेगा। बहुत दिनों के बाद कुछ हो जाए, तो दूसरी बात है। लेकिन अगर कामचोरी को नहीं रोका गया, तो निश्चित रूप से राष्ट्र धाराशायी हो जाएगा और उन आदर्शों की प्राप्ति नहीं हो पायेगी जिन आदर्शों की ओर आप उन्मुख होना चाहते हैं, प्रायः मैं ऐसा देखता हूं। जिस क्षेत्र में मैं हूं, मास्टर पढ़ाना नहीं चाहता, लड़का पढ़ना नहीं चाहता। लड़कों को डिग्री मिल जाती है, चाहे वह साल भर न जाए। यही स्थिति केवल शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में ही नहीं है, सरकार में भी आप पायेंगे और जगह भी आप पायेंगे कि जो श्रमिक है, उसे एक प्रकार का बढ़ावा दिया जा रहा है कि वह कम से कम काम करे ताकि नेशन कम से कम समृद्धिशाली हो और राष्ट्र कम से कम शक्तिशाली हो और उस सम्पदा का उपयोग सत्ता के लिए किया जाए। इस अभाव का उपयोग सत्ता प्राप्ति के लिए किया जाए।

इसलिए बहुत बड़ी आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि कामचोरी के खिलाफ जेहाद बोला जाए। कामचोर तभी मानेंगे जब कि मंथराबाद की समाप्ति हो, मंथराबाद कान में कह कर आगे बढ़ने की प्रवृत्ति है—किसी ने कान में कुछ कहा कि मैं आपके प्रति लायल हूं, आपके प्रति वह हूं और आगे बढ़ जाता है, इस प्रवृत्ति का अगर नाश नहीं किया गया, तो निश्चित रूप से कामचोरी बढ़ेगी।

कामचोरी के साथ ही साथ सरकार भ्रष्टाचार के ऊपर आक्रमण करती है, तो उसे अपनी ओर भी देखना चाहिए। सब से बड़े जन-सम्पर्क का साधन आर्थिक क्षेत्र के हमारे कोआपरेटिव हैं, या सहकारिता आंदोलन है। सहकारिता आंदोलन भ्रष्टाचार की गठरी हो गया है। और प्रांतों के बारे में नहीं जानता मैं, लेकिन जो उत्तर भारत के कुछ प्रांत है, उनके बारे में मैं जानता हूं कि वहां तना अधिक भ्रष्टाचार है कोआपरेटिव में कि जनता के पास वह नहीं पहुंच पा रहा है, जिसको सरकार पहुंचाने के लिए सचेष्ट है जिसके लिए जनता का धन सब्सिडी के रूप में या विशेष सहायता के रूप में प्राप्त होता है। यह सहकारिता के भीतर या जो हमारे सरकारी उद्योग हैं या जो हमारे सरकारी निगम हैं वहां जो कामचोरी की प्रवृत्ति और भ्रष्टाचार की प्रवृत्ति पनप रही है, उसको बिना रोंदे हुए समाज में व्याप्त जो भ्रष्टाचार है, उसकी ओर यदि हम कदम बढ़ायेंगे, तो वह सफल नहीं होगा क्योंकि हो यह रहा है कि स्वामी जो है, वह जनता है, किन्तु आज सरकारी उद्योग में या सरकारी दफ्तरों में जो नौकर है, वह स्वामी बन बैठा है और वह जैसा चाहता है, वैसे चलता है क्योंकि कोआपरेटिव में मुझे यह अनुभव है कि 12-12, 15-15 लाख का सस्ता कपड़ा गजट बेच दिया गया है और एक्शन उसमें नहीं होता है क्योंकि कोआपरेटिव के माध्यम से धनिकों का एक अलग वर्ग बनता जा रहा है जो सिर्फ स्वार्थ के रूप में वहां है और वास्तव में वह किसी के नहीं है, उनके हैं जिनके द्वारा वह कोआपरेटिव में बने रहें।

कोआपरेटिव सैक्टर में भी जो कामचोरी है, जो पब्लिक सैक्टर में भी कामचोरी है, जो सरकार में भी कामचोरी है, इस पर भी जेहाद बोलने की आवश्यकता है। यह काम बहुत कठिन है और नैतिकता से भरा हुआ है, लेकिन मैं मानता हूं कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री में और वित्त मंत्री में नैतिकता की कमी नहीं है। यह कदम उठा लेने से कायर स्वयं भाग जाते हैं और वह अच्छी चीजों का सामना नहीं कर पाते हैं जैसे सूर्य के प्रकाश के होने से पहले ही आकाश में लालिमा आ जाती है और जो चोर, निशाचर हैं, अपने आप भाग जाते हैं। इसके साथ ही देश का उत्थान तब तक नहीं हो सकता है जब तक कि शिक्षा और संस्कृति का उत्थान नहीं होता है। शिक्षा और संस्कृति देश के उत्थान का मूलाधार हैं। औद्योगिक प्रगति के क्षेत्र में, टेक्नोलोजी के क्षेत्र में हमने विकास किया है और करेंगे। जिस प्रकार के ज्ञान और विज्ञान हमारे पास आ रहे है वह आने चाहिएं और उसके रख-रखाव, प्रशिक्षण आदि की व्यवस्था भी होनी चाहिए, किन्तु जब तक कि नैतिक, सामाजिक और सांस्कृतिक शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में क्रांति नहीं होती है, दोनों में विलगाव रहेगा। आज सब चीजों के भाव बढ़ रहे हैं वित्त मंत्री जी से इसकी रोज शिकायतें होती हैं। लेकिन आदमी का भाव घट रहा है और उसकी शिकायत कोई नहीं करता है और ये तत्व आदमी का मूल्य बढ़ाने वाले हैं और उसका अगर मूल्य नहीं बढ़ता है तो वित्त की व्यवस्था अच्छी हो जाए, प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को एक मोटरगाड़ी मिल जाए, प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को एक जहाज मिल जाए, प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को एक मकान मिल जाए, फिर भी यह देश या समाज रहने लायक नहीं रहेगा और भारत तो मूल्यों पर विश्वास रखता है। आज आप देखें कि सांप्रदायिकता कितनी अधिक है। धर्म हमें लड़ना नहीं सिखाता लेकिन सांप्रदायिकता लड़ाती है। मैं स्वयं कहता हूं कि मैं हिन्दू हूं और हिन्दू सांप्रदायिक नहीं हैं। वह तो सारे विश्व को एक कुटुम्ब मानता है। अगर ईमान है तो सच्चा मुसलमान सांप्रदायिक नहीं हो सकता है। लेकिन आज गरीबों का खून बहाया जा रहा है धर्म के नाम पर, नैतिकता के नाम पर देश को तोड़ा जा रहा है। नैतिकता के ही नाम पर कभी कभी तो चोरी होती है। शिक्षा के क्षेत्र की जो हालत है आप उसको बढ़ाने जा रहे हैं। एक हजार करोड़ रुपया दिया है तथा और देंगे ऐसा लगता है। किन्तु जो ढांचा है वह इतना जर्जर है कि उस पर कोई महल आप बना नहीं सकते। उसको सुधारने के लिए आप क्या कर सकते हैं? आपके जितने केन्द्रीय विश्व-विश्व विद्यालय हैं, उनकी क्या स्थिति है? अगर उन्हीं को देखा जाए तो मैं बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय के बारे में कहूंगा। लखनऊ में दो मकान मालवीय जी को किसी जागीरदार ने दान किया था। वे 40 हजार रुपये पर बेच दिये गये। जागीरदार का मकान होगा तो वह एक बीघा से कम में तो होगा नहीं। लखनऊ में 40 हजार में जमीन बेची गई है। अब जितने ठेके हैं यूनिवर्सिटी के वे सारे उन दोनों के हाथ में हैं जिनसे आप उत्तर प्रदेश में संघर्ष करते आये हैं। उन लुच्चे, लफंगे, बदमाश लोगों के साथ में सारे के सारे ठेके हैं। वह प्रथम श्रेणी में पास हो रहे है। शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में नैतिकता इतनी गिर गई है कि जिसकी कोई सीमा नहीं है। यहां तक कि डेढ़ करोड़ रुपया अध्यापकों ने यात्रा व्यय ले लिया और यह नहीं कि आपका फाइनांस विभाग वहां नहीं है वह हर जगह दखल रखता है और वह रुपया लोग लौटा रहे हैं और भी लौटा देंगे, लेकिन कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई। अगर एक बेचारा गरीब क्लर्क दस रुपये पार कर लेता है तो उनकी नौकरी खत्म हो जायेगी और इन्क्वायरी कमेटी की भी बात होगी। दया की भीख मांगने पर भी उसको नहीं छोड़ा जायेगा। विश्व-विद्यालय की शिक्षा का जो ढांचा है उसके बारे में मैं एक किस्सा बताऊं सौ सीट हैं बी० एड० में और आठ हजार लड़के इम्तहान देने बैठे। वे एक दिन भी क्लास में नहीं गए जबकि बी० एड० में प्रैक्टीकल जरूरी है। कोई साहस नहीं कर रहा है कि उनके ऊपर कार्यवाही की जाए। काशी विद्यापीठ जो भारत के लिए गौरव की बात है जिसने देश को प्राइम मिनिस्टर दिए दिया और बहुत

[श्री सुधाकर पाण्डेय]

से मंत्री तथा मुख्य मंत्री दिए। महात्मा गांधी ने जिसे स्थापित किया था वहां दिन दहाड़े गोलियां चल रही हैं और गुंडों के संरक्षक लोग वहीं पर बैठकर रहे हैं। क्या स्थिति हो गई है? शिक्षा में अगर आप कुछ लगाने जा रहे तो यह देखिए कि जो लोग वहीं काम कर रहे हैं जो वहां की स्थिति और परिस्थिति है उसमें क्या नया ढांचा उन पुरानी नींव पर खड़ा हो सकता है? उस ढांचे को सुधारने के लिए अगर आपने संकोच किया तो निश्चित रूप से इतिहास बड़ा निर्मम होता है, वह क्षमा नहीं करेगा। शिक्षा नाम की चीज ही अगर मिट जायेगी तो उसके बाद उस पर कुछ खड़ा करना कोई बहुत बड़ी बात नहीं होगी। सांस्कृतिक स्थिति यह है कि काशी विश्व की संस्कृति की राजधानी मानी जाती है। अब उसकी स्थिति क्या हो गई है? जो जिंजल सांस्कृतिक कार्यालय आप खोल रहे हैं वह भी काशी में नहीं है। उसको अर्थ आप देंगे नहीं। काशी में कोई नई इंडस्ट्री या काशी के पूर्वांचल में कोई नया उद्योग धंधा खोलना तो दूर की बात है, अगर कोई उद्योग खुल भी गया तो उसमें काम शुरू होना बहुत मुश्किल है। अगर कोई रिट कर दिया तो रिट करके वह आपके काम को रोके हुए है। वह जो सांस्कृतिक ऊर्जा काशी की थी, जिसको सारे देश ने अपना समझा था, जहां आज भी राष्ट्र के सारे प्रांतों, राज्यों के हजारों आदमी रहते हैं, उसकी सांस्कृतिक विरासत भी आप अगर उसे नहीं देंगे और वहां केन्द्रीय क्षेत्रीय केन्द्र नहीं बनाते हैं संस्कृत का, आखिर काम कैसे चलेगा?

इसके साथ ही मैं यह आपसे कहना चाहता हूं कि भारत की यह परम्परा रही है, पश्चिम की परम्परा नहीं रही है, कि इस देश में ज्ञान कर-मुक्त होता रहा है, ज्ञान पर किसी प्रकार का कर नहीं लगता था। आज जो नई पीढ़ी का साहित्यकार आ रहा है या नई पीढ़ी की जो प्रतिभाएं आ रही हैं, कागज इतना महंगा है कि उनकी किताब भी नहीं छप सकती है और हम जैसे लोगों की ही पूछिए—जो दो-दो तीन-तीन सौ रुपए की अच्छी किताब मिल रही है, क्या दो-दो, तीन तीन सौ रुपए की किताब कोई गरीब आदमी खरीद सकता है? क्या प्रतिभा और ज्ञान से नई पीढ़ी को समपृक्त नहीं रखना है और जो नयी प्रतिभाएं हैं साहित्य और कला के क्षेत्र में, उनके बारे में एक प्रकार की निराशा का भाव होता है। पहले देश हमारा घरानों का देश रहा है कला और संस्कृति के क्षेत्र में, यहां बड़े-बड़े घराने रहे हैं और आज भी रेडियो और टेलीविजन पर इन घरानों की बात की जाती है। इनकी सैकड़ों वर्ष की तपस्या रही है, जिसमें कोई नाच सिखाता था, कोई गाना सिखाता था, कोई चित्रकला सिखाता था। वे पुरानी कलमें जो हैं और पुरानी चीजें जो हैं, आज भी अमरीका में हमारे गौरव की वृद्धि में सहायक हैं। किन्तु, वे कलाकार जो एक दिन में दीवारों पर ऐसे भित्तिचित्र बनाते थे, जो आज के कलाकार हजार रुपए लेकर भी नहीं बनाएंगे, 12–13–14 रुपए में बनाते थे, आज उनका पालन पोषण करने वाला कोई नहीं है और आज उनसे कला दूर भगती जा रही है, वे अपने बच्चों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लाना चाहते हैं। यह बड़ा दुर्भाग्य हो गया है क्योंकि भारतीय जीवन-पद्धति में संगीत, कला और संस्कृति सर्वत्र रही है, यहां हल चलाते हुए भी गीत गाए जाते थे, यहां पूजा करते हुए भी चित्र बनाए जाते थे। यह जो हमारी ऊंचाई थी, वे इन स्कूलों से नहीं मिलेंगी, जो आज आपके एकाडमीज हैं, चाहे साहित्य की एकाडमी हो, चाहे कला की एकाडमी हो, चाहे संगीत की एकाडमी हों। ये कुछ महन्तों के जो जाने-माने महन्त हैं उनके भरण-पोषण का स्थान तो हो सकता है लेकिन देश की कला की ऊर्जा और कला की संस्कृति की गंगा बहाने में सहायक नहीं हो सकते। उनकी तरफ भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिए और उन घरानों की रक्षा की जानी चाहिए।

इसके साथ मैं आपसे यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि बूटा सिंह जी यह कह रहे थे कि आज पंथिक लोगों की सरकार वहां पर पंजाब में है... (व्यवधान)...

श्री दरबारा सिंह : कौन कह रहा था...

श्री सुधाकर पाण्डेय : अरे आप कह रहे थे दरबारा सिंह जी कि पथिक सरकार या क्या नाम दे रखा है सरकार वगैरा पर है... **(व्यवधान)**... आपने कहा है लोगों ने नाम दिया है गलत नाम दिया है। गलत नाम से सरकारें चल रही हैं अब गुंडों की भी समानान्तर सरकारें चल रही हैं कई जगहों पर और बदमाशों की भी सरकारें चल रही हैं कई जगहों पर। यही बदमाश अब राजनीति में भी आ रहे हैं और आप देखेंगे कि बहुत से एम०एल०एज० पर इतनी धाराएं लगी हुई हैं जितनी कि गुंडों और बदमाशों पर भी नहीं लगी हुई हैं। क्या इनके रहते हुए आर्थिक प्रगति हो सकती है? क्या इनके बारे में सोचने का कर्तव्य वित्त मंत्री जी का है... **(व्यवधान)**...बहुत से एम०एल०ए० राजनीति में ऐसे लोग हैं जो आपको वोट नहीं देने दे रहे हैं आपको ठेका नहीं लेने दे रहे हैं आपको कुछ नहीं करने दे रहे हैं। इन गुंडों और बदमाशों को ठीक करना होगा अगर देश को सहज जीवन-पद्धति से जीना है और देश के विकास की बात करनी है... **(व्यवधान)**...

कुमारी सरोज खापर्डे : (महाराष्ट्र) यह कि गुण्डों पर टैक्स लगा दिया जाए...

श्री सुधाकर पाण्डेय : टैक्स से भी गंभीर चीज इनके पास है जिससे ठीक कर सकते हैं—गुण्ड टैक्स और उनके पास टैक्स का इन्सपैक्टर ही नहीं आएगा क्योंकि वह समझता है कि वापस लौटकर नहीं आऊंगा लेकिन शरीफ आदमी के यहां तो टैक्स वाला भी चला जाएगा उनके खिलाफ नहीं जाएगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह जी को बधाई देता हूं कि उन्होंने बहुत अच्छा बजट प्रस्तुत किया है और प्रधान मंत्री जी को भी बधाई देता हूं। जिस दिशा में वह ले जाना चाहते हैं राष्ट्र को वे ले जायें लेकिन प्लानिंग विभाग में एक काम और कर दीजिए कि जो लेटेस्ट टेक्नोलोजी आ रही है और विश्व में आ रही है उससे हमारा जो आज का जीवन है उसमें कितना परिवर्तन आएगा इसका भी अध्ययन करें। और उस परिवर्तन के लिए तैयार भी करें। जीवन को परिवर्तित करने की जो धारा आ रही है अपनी संस्कृति को रखते हुए उनको भी रखने के लिए एक सैल खोलिए नहीं तो हम पिछड़ जाएंगे और हमारी सांस्कृतिक विरासतें का मूल तत्व नष्ट हो जायेगा और ऐसा हो गया तो फिर कुछ बचेगा नहीं। भले ही आकाश में हमारे मकान बन जायें, हमारा जीवन गंगा के सतत प्रवाह की भांति नहीं हो पाएगा।

DR. H. P. SHARMA (Rajasthan): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Budget proposals for this year. Sir, of all the documents, statements and policy papers putforth by the Government from time to time, the Budget, perhaps, remains the single most important indicator of the intent as well as the direction that the Government wishes to take.

Sir, this Government, representing our Party was elected on certain commitments to the people. So, Sir, perhaps, the three counts on which the Budget ought to be judged would be whether the Budget truly reflects our commitments to the people, whether the Budgetary proposals would help in the implementation of these policies and, lastly, not the least, whether these proposals will help the economic growth of the nation, or in short, whether it would be a growth-oriented Budget.

Sir, what are the professed policies of the Government? I need not say much. The statement of the Prime Minister has already been quoted more than once But, still it expresses very succinctly in a few words that development must be accompanied by equity and social justice. That is, if we can go ahead with the process of development but at the same time not forget our commitment to the equity and justice to the poor people, the Budget would have done its job. Sir, the Budget is not an abstract paper. Nor is it prepared in isolation from the realities of the country. On the other hand, strength and the weakness of the Budget

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are governed by the complexities of the nation's problems as they stand in the first quarter of 1986. Sir, happily on one point the entire House is united. Whether it is the Treasury Benches or the Opposition Benches, the objectives of the Budget have been approved by all sections of the House. If there has been criticism, the criticism has been on two grounds that, perhaps, the economic growth cannot be sustained at the promised level, and secondly that the implementation of the anti-poverty programmes leaves a lot to be desired. Sir, there is a certain amount of truth in the implementation side to which I would like to come a little latter. Sir, to active these goals, the first major decision taken by the Government was that on no count the Budget or the Plan allocations were to be pruned. And in the Long Term Fiscal Policy document, an outlay of Rs. 18,000 crores was proposed. And by converting it into 1986-87 price level, it worked out to Rs. 20,000 crores. But, Sir the Finance Minister and the Government deserve all the congratulations of the House that they not only stuck to the Rs. 20,000 crores limit but they increased actually the Plan allocation for this year by about Rs. 3,500 crores. And if we really want to maintain the momentum of investment in the core public sector, there is nothing else we can do expect to further strengthen the allocation on this count.

Sir, about the anti-poverty programmes again, I would say that the State allocation was equally increased by about 21 per cent. That means, the State as well as the Central outlay for the Budget had been increased by a substantial margin. Sir, after gearing resources to the planned increases of this order, we note that a quantum jump in the allocation for poverty programmes has to be implemented. Sir, the rural development outlay increased by 50 per cent. Sir, 50 per cent is not a marginal amount. When you increase the amount by 50 per cent, it really means that we are going to honour the commitments that were made by the Party when we won the over-whelming mandate of the people. Sir, again in the N.R.E.P. the outlay from last year was increased by no less than 93 per cent. In passing I refer to these figures because they have already been placed before the House. Sir, in the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme, again, there was an increase of 58 per cent. The allotment for the IRDP increased by 51 per cent. These are the major indicators which show that this Government has all the intention to implement the promises or commitments that were made to the electorate in the last General Election.

Sir, coming the headwise allocation of funds, again, in education there has been an increase of 59 per cent. The model school concept has been approved by most of the sections of educationists. I do think that it will be a valuable experiment, a nationwide experiment on which the future educational policies can be built upon.

Sir, there are other things also in education programme; for example, the national open university concept, the adult education concept and the vocational education Sir, these are all very tricky programmes of edcation. They sound good. We feel that, yes, there are ought to be adult education, if we want to remove illiteracy from our villages but in actual practice they will need a lot of working and monitoring before these programmes can be corectly implemented.

But Sir, first things first, and first let me go to the central thing, which is strengthening of the infrastructure consisting of coal, power, railways, petroleum, surface transport. Here again there is an increase of 23 per cent over the last year's allocation. In agriculture again the increase is 29 per cent, and specially noteworthy is the allotment for 20-point programme which has had an increase, a hefty increase, of some Rs. 1100 crores. It is a very major jump. But it also places a heavy responsibility on our shoulders that all these big amounts will be spent properly, every rupees will be taken care off. Sir, the

health gets Rs. 530 crores. I will come to the point a little later. Now, in the case of rural water supply the Budget says that by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan, the remaining 3 thousand problem villages will received their water supply. Sir, I have a serious doubt about it. I do not now whether this commitment made on the floor of the House, whether you think that in Rajasthan also every problem village will receive its water. I wish that the Minister while replying to this point will give a categorical reply to it.

Sir, I would not talk too much on the non-Plan expenditure. Coming to Defence, a sort of prohibited area for discussions, where we do not go into the details but perhaps quite a lot of information on which is sought not to be placed before the House is already available to those who are looking for it. So, perhaps, a certain amount of open discussion on the Defence policies might be considered. 3-00 P.M.

Interest payments have to be made; this is the non-Plan side to the allocation. In the end, after taking into account the additional revenues of Rs. 435 crores, the net deficit comes to Rs. 3650 crores which, according to Finance Minister, is non-inflationary. But has the Finance Minister and the Government of India taken into account the contingencies that are faced and that will have to be faced every year by the Government? I am pointing my finger to the floods, the famines and the drought situation. Not a single year has gone in the past where the Government has had not to make additional allocations on this point. So, while thinking about the Plan deficit, I would suggest that the Plan deficit must take into account these contingencies which can almost be taken to be the inbuilt requirement for the coming year.

The most important item is the power. If you can provide power to the nation for its requirement of agriculture and industry, we would have done our job. Power allocation again has been increased. This year also there is augmentation of the capacity of the order of 4000 MW; in the coming year again there would be another augmentation of the same size. The plant load factor of the National Thermal Corporation is noted with satisfaction that plants will run up to the plan load factor of 68 per cent, while the national average does not go beyond 51 per cent. Here again, mere statement of the facts does not help the situation. We keep on raising it over and over—whether by questions in the House or otherwise—that just 1 per cent increase in the Plan Load Factor would mean so much more availability of electricity if the losses were to be curtailed; but nothing concrete is done on that account. I note with satisfaction, as the entire House does and, perhaps the entire nation has done, that Stage II of the Kalapakkam power station went critical in August 1985, that the 100-MW Dhruva, one of the biggest research reactors in the world was also commissioned and ag in the Fast Breeder Reactor at Kalapakkam acquired criticality this year. These are great achievements by any standards for any nation to rejoice upon. By commissioning our Fast Breeder Reactor, we have joined the select group of nation because only a few countries have acquired this fast breeder technology. While I am talking about the atomic power programme there hangs a tale of sorrow and suffering for the people of Rajasthan. When the Rajasthan atomic power project I and II were provided we were very happy that here at last was one source of power which would be based in the State itself. Before that Rajasthan did not have any perennial source of water and so there is no permanent hydel or power generation there. The sources of coal, the coalmines, are situated long distance away and actually that was one thing which

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Rajasthan wanted so much that somehow the State should have its sources for generation of power and while RAPP-I was being finished, our implosion experiment was conducted and Canada summarily withdrawn from the project. I think it was a turn-key project and their withdrawal of total assistance at that stage left a lot of things to be desired in the working of the plants. For the other one RAPP-II-, we also took a long time..more than 5 to 7 years from the scheduled time but both these power plants have been playing havoc with the life of the farmers of Rajasthan and the industry there. Sir, as I said, we do not have any perennial source of river water from which hydel power could be generated. These are the only things which could assure us a regular power supply. Therefore, should not the Government and the nation treat it as a national problem? If Canada had withdrawn from its collaboration arrangement. **(Time bell rings).** Sir, I have taken just ten minutes. If Canada had withdrawn its co-operation, why should Rajasthan suffer on this count? This should be taken as a national problem and should be tackled from that point of view. Sir, India has not signed the nuclear non-proliferation treaty. I am trying to submit, why should Rajasthan suffer for this? You should make up for this deficiency, for the forced outage from which both the RAPP-I and RAPP-II suffers That is why(I would suggest that you should seriously think about other projects, apart from taking steps to improve the working of these two plants. After three years of breakdown, RAPP-I was again started last summer. Within a few weeks, again, it went off. This is the state of affairs in the case of RAPP-I and RAPP-II. It is in this connection, that the ANTA gas-based power plant in Kota, which has been mentioned in the Budget proposals, acquires even more urgency for the State of Rajasthan.

There is another point which I would like to make in this regard. Take, for example, steel. In this case of steel, there is one uniform price for the whole country. Can we not think of such a policy in the case of power also? This also happens to be one of the items of infrastructure. Just as we supply steel at a uniform price can we not think of a uniform price in the case of power also? Sir, Rajasthan is surrounded by surplus States on all sides. Gujarat is surplus. Madhya Pradesh is surplus. Himachal Pradesh is surplus. Haryana is surplus. These States are surplus or would go surplus. Surrounded by surplus States, Rajasthan has been suffering continuously not only from drought due to lack of rains but also from drought due to shortage of power. In this connection, I will mention one very interesting thing. Yesterday, Mr. Gurupadaswamy mentioned how much it cost; when there is delay in the implementation of projects. I have an interesting proposal to place before you. In Alwar, there is a scheme which has been taken up now by the national hydel organisation, whatever is the name for that outfit. I think, it is known as National Hydel Power Corporation. Sir, there is a lake and right next to the lake, there are hills and there is a natural reservoir on the top. The proposal is, if, after peak hours power could be used to pump the water to the top in the natural reservoir, then, the same water could be used to generate electricity next day when the load is the highest. If you have to implement a 500 MW project, it would cost Rs. 600 crores. But this would cost only Rs. 50 crores or something of that order. This has been talked about year after year, but nothing has been done so far. If you can have 500 MW of power for peak-hour consumption with an investment of Rs. 50 crores, it is something which should be seriously thought of. Now, after years of discussion, this has been taken up by the NHPC last year.

I now come to the anti-poverty programmes. These programmes have been welcomed by all sections of the House. But the important question is whether these programmes are being properly administered or not? The administrative machinery is weak, whether it is in West Bengal or anywhere else; I am talking of the country as a whole. Then we have allocated such huge funds, we should make sure that the administrative machinery is pulled up. Now, Sir, if there are weaknesses in the administrative machinery, you may say that this cannot be changed overnight. But if there are structural defects in the programme itself, then, this is inexcusable. These structural defects should be corrected at the earliest. Here I would like to refer to the Programme Evaluation Organisation report of the Planning Commission wherein they gave certain interesting figures that 26 of the beneficiaries that were selected were already over the poverty line and 63 per cent of the household reported no accretion to the family assets. A lot of money is said to be frittered away. They also made a recommendation that the Panchayati Raj institutions should be involved, without that the implementation cannot be carried out properly. In the Planning Commission Evaluation Committee Rajasthan was placed on top of the States in the country where the programme was being implemented. Year after year, nationally Rajasthan has been either at position number one or two. Perhaps the secret lies that we have been working these programmes through the Panchayati Raj machinery as has been recommended by the Planning Commission.

Sir, about the structural defects, they are of both types, horizontal as well as vertical. These structural defects have got to be removed. There are defects in the administrative machinery it is weak as it. But what is preventing you from removing these structural defects?

Now a word about family planning. The low key attention paid to this part of our programme, family planning programme, is difficult to understand. The population in the next 14 years would go up to one billion or one hundred crores. All this growth in population will affect our hefty allocation in power, education and everything. Unless you can do something about the family planning programme, we might lag behind in our total development. I know the difficulties in the implementation of these programmes, but something has got to be done. Yesterday, during the Question Hour also mentioned that men have practically opted out of the family planning programme, it is totally carried on shoulders of women. Near abstention by fifty per cent of the population is contributing to this important factor—the unimpressive results.

Sir, I do not know whether it would serve much purpose, but there was a very interesting study by Professor Patrick Moynihan who was at one time the U.S. Ambassador here. That was the study about the American conditions. He came out with the thesis or proposition that once there is inordinate pressure on our schools and colleges they are likely to go towards break up of social values, sexual delinquencies and other things. What I am trying to convey is, he also prophesied that once this population boom, this big chunk of school-going children crossed their school going age, American colleges and schools would simmer down to normalcy. What I am trying to point out is if there is too much pressure on schools and other facilities, they are bound to give rise to social tensions. I am thinking of 1990s where it would practically be going out of hands.

Sir, uptill now we have been giving cash prizes or small consumer articles as incentives for family planning. Should not we think of giving incentive in terms of housing or giving jobs to the children of the fami-

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lies which have gone in for this? Something should be done. Small cash prizes or Rs. 50 or Rs. 100 or giving one transistor would not do. Even if you give two transistors, you are not going to achieve the desired results. (*Time bell rings*). I would just try to hurry up.

One reason for our export-import imbalance has been due to high cost economy and this again will have to be faced by the Government with all seriousness. If you do not do so, we will be phasing ourselves out of the competitive world markets. In 1960, when our Indian steel used to be the cheapest in the world. Now we have almost totally worked ourselves out of the world market. Again, as I said in the beginning, we have a big pool of graduates and qualified scientists but all this pool will not be able to do anything to increase your exports unless we can tackle this high cost economy problem squarely. Mostly, every where, it is the administered prices of steel, coal and electricity which are boosting up the prices. I am just taking one small example of steel because without bringing down the prices of steel, we shall not be able to do anything. Japanese steel is 30 per cent cheaper than the Indian steel today even when Japan imports every thing from abroad. But our Steel Ministry says that they are trying to evolve a multi-pronged strategy. Now what is this multi-pronged strategy? The real thing which you shall have to face is this. As I said these questions are easier asked than answered. There was one analysis of a steel factory. I shall not name the steel mill. In this mill, you are employing three to four times the work force that is needed. You are employing 2200 teachers, 2500 security guards, 3500 doctors, nurses ward boys etc. and others who are used for running the local clubs and housing schemes. How are you going to face it? I know it is not an easy thing. How do you dispense with them? What will you do with them? These are difficult questions. But at least one would think that Government is serious to do something about it.

Sir, the last point I want to make is about Indira Canal, which is the biggest canal in the entire world. Those of us who have gone and visited that part of the country in Rajasthan certainly will appreciate what water can do to the desert. As the desert stands today, it is practically a "no man's land". Even though it is being patrolled by the BSF the entire region is practically a "no man's land". But wherever Indira canal water has reached, there has been tremendous transformation. People have started living there and the entire picture of the countryside has been chancerd. The completion of Indira canal has been repeatedly postponed over and over with escalation of cost so many times. The Central Government ought to take this as a national challenge to be tackled nationally.

About the security implications I would just mention in that during the last war with Pakistan, we were very close to Lahore. Only their Ichogil canal prevented us from reaching where we wanted to reach. I am just trying to say that the canal has more than one implication. Not only does it change the entire pattern of the land but also acts as a defence barrier. Rajasthan can perhaps be the bread basket for the entire country—not for the State itself but it can do it for the entire country—provided you see it in the proper national perspective. As for the military implication, I have said that it was Ichogil canal which prevented us from crossing over.

Then coming to subsidy on fertilizers and imports. Sir, the question about reduction in the use of hydrocarbons had been raised in the House and we were told that by the hike in petrol prices, the consumption would

come down. This does not appear to be so. Here again the Government ought to face the issues squarely. Do you really want to cut down the imports of hydro-carbons? Ond what are you prepared to do? Do you want to ration the products? First thing, either we raise the price so high that not all the people can afford to buy. So what we can do is to go in for rationing of petrol. Again that will lead to lot of corruption. Or shall we go in for dual pricing just lie in sugar—that here is so much for scooters and so on for cars?. We all know that India's reserves of hydro-carbons would be exhausted by the year 2000, in only 14 years hence. So, there is a very important decision before the Government. Should be conserve our deposits and buy at the reduced or slumped prices from abroad. The real use of hydro-carbons is in the manufacture of petrochemicals, drugs and dyes, and the worst use you can put them to is to burn them in a car. These are major questions which you will have to put to yourself.

Sir, I will end up by saying that the budget is a very courageous budget. It is full of trust and confidence that we can do the job and the budget is oriented towards implementing the promises that we made to the electorate.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR BIRLA (Rajasthan): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me this opportunity of speaking. I support the budget and I would like to mention that there are a number of good features about the budget for which I would like to pay compliments to the Hon. Finance Minister.

There are, for example, measures for anti-poverty programmes. There are also provisions for increase in employment. Rural development has received special attention at the hands of the Finance Minister. There is encouragement to small-scale industries for rapid growth. In totality there is relief for the common men.

The performance of the economy has been good. Industrial production has been rising and functioning of the infrastructure has also improved during the last year. Inflation is well-contained. Collection of major taxes has risen by 22 per cent and of personal income tax by 36 per cent. For all this I think the Finance Minister deserves the compliments and congratulations of the people.

I am also very happy to know that the plan allocation for 1986-87 has been increased by Rs. 3, 800 crores. This is a step in the right direction. There are a few suggestions.

I was proposing to speak quite at length on the proposed taxation of inter-corporate dividend, but I heard that when this suggestion was made yesterday in this House, the Finance Minister had responded to that. In the circumstances, I will only make a few brief observations with the hope that the response of the Finance Minister will be stronger. There are many points to consider, regarding tax on inter-corporate dividend; I need not touch all of them. But there is one point which I would certainly like to mention. As far as industrial development is concerned, not only in this country but throughout the world, those companies which are affluent and which have got resources, try to either diversify or promote new companies. After all, in the case of a well-to-do company which has a lot of surplus funds, what else can it do. Either it could put the money in a bank and earn only interest on that or it may sponsor some other company which would be in the interest of the country. But by putting tax on inter-corporate dividend, a lot of discouragement has been shown by the Finance Minister to such companies. Side by side I hear that this is going to put into difficulty the Unit Trust also which may even be destabilized. I understand that more than Rs. 1,000 crores, may be perhaps, even Rs. 1,500 crores, could be withdrawn from the Unit

[Shri Krishna Kumar Birla]

Trust in case something is not done about inter-corporate dividends.

Sir, something regarding the resource constraints, particularly of the companies in the private sector. The private sector has been given a very honourable Targets have been fixed for them, and they are expected to achieve those targets, on an estimate prepared by some of the experts in the private sector, it appears that there is going to be shortage of resources to the extent of about Rs. 15,000 crores to Rs. 18,000 crores. After all, the question is, what are the sources which are open to the private sector? These briefly are—own generation, assistance from financial institutions of the country and tapping/the market—tapping the public. As far as the tapping the market is concerned, that is a very important source.

Sir, three or four sources have been opened up for the public sector companies. One of them is, in respect of the amount of capital gains. It has been provided that as far as the amount of capital gains is conerned, formerly, as you may be aware, this could have been deposited in the Rural Development bonds; now some relaxation has been granted, and one of the relaxation is that the notified companies in the public sector, will be eligible to receive such capital gains by issuance of bonds. Why has this been denied to the private sector?

Likewise it has been provided that debentures of public sector companies will be free from wealth tax. This again, unfortunately, has been denied to the private sector.

It has also been mentioned that charitable trusts can purchase bonds of public sector companies but not of companies in the private sector.

My humble submission to the Finance Minister will be that since the private sector has been given a very important role to play and since the success of the private sector should be as much a concern of the Government as that of the private sector, he should not differentiate between the public sector and the private sector and should try to judge both of them by the same yardstick.

Sir, the Finance Minister has also mentioned that in respect of the amount of interest capitalisation will not be permitted in future, after the date on which companies go into operation. As far as this principle is concerned, there have always been two views. One view has been that after the date on which a company goes into operation, interest should not be capitalised. I, therefore, fully accept the proposal of the Finance Minister. There is nothing wrong in that. It is a good proposal. But our worry rises when we find that the Finance Minister has made it restrospective from 1-4-74. I do not know whether the Finance Ministry has realised what its implications are. Its implications are that all the assessments which have already been finalised, will be reopened, and every year's account will have to be re-adjusted. Sir, apart from the fact that it is going to cause a lot of hardship to a number of companies in the private sector, this would also mean that the quantum of work will so much increase that it will become very difficult both for the Department and for the companies to cope with such a large amount of work. That apart, Sir, some how or other litigation is in our veins. We are always fond of litigation. I do not know whether people will go in for litigation even as far as the prospective part of it is concerned. But as far as the retrospective part of it is concerned, my belief is that many companies will go on to challenge this measure of the Government of India in the court of law, and the whole measure will become like opening a kind of Pandora's box. My submission to the Finance Minister is even though these steps may be quite sound, yet he should not make them retrospective, but prospective.

As far as the MODVAT scheme is concerned, I personally believe it is a good step on the whole. It is a sort of new concept. In this regard I would like to raise two points. First, a very senior Officer of the Government of India is

reported to have said that MODVAT will put another Rs. 1,000 crores in the pocket of the Government. If that be the case, I would submit the Government should re-examine this. After all, the idea was not to have more revenue as a result of this scheme, but to change the policy in regard to excise duty. My second suggestion is that with this new method of submitting returns it is quite possible that unintentionally many companies may make mistakes. Therefore, I would only plead with the Finance Minister that at least for the first year his Ministry should adopt a very liberal attitude as far as filling the returns under the MODVAT is concerned so that the genuine and unintentional mistakes are not corrected by penalty but by cooperation.

The Finance Minister has increased the exemption limit of the Gift tax. Side by side he has fixed an ad-hoc rate of 30 per cent. This principle of fixing an ad-hoc rate is not bad in theory. It is quite sound in principle. But in doing so the Hon. Finance Minister, has kept the rate so high that it is going to make gift tax high almost for every amount of gift till the amount reaches Rs. 15 lakhs. To give you a few instances, anyone making gift of Rs. 50,000 will be required to pay Rs. 5,500 more as gift tax. Similarly on a gift of Rs. 1 lakh he will be required to pay Rs. 13,000 more and on an amount of gift of Rs. 10 lakh he will be required to pay almost Rs. 40,000 more as gift tax. It is only around Rs. 15 lakhs that the two rates will yield about the same amount.

AN HON. MEMBER: How much will he save by giving that in income-tax and wealth tax?

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR BIRLA: That would be common whether you give by this method or by that method. We are only comparing the rates of taxes to show as to whether this rate is high or that rate is high.

Now, as far as the investment allowance is concerned, this has been replaced by the funding scheme. To me it appears, probably the Government of India has got some sort of allergy as far as investment allowance is concerned. It would submit that the investment allowance has certain inbuilt advantages as it was intended to encourage industrialisation of the country. Hence I would like to offer an alternative. As far as the investment allowance and the funding scheme are concerned, let the Goverament of India consider giving an option to the individual corporations to choose to opt either for investment allowance or for the funding scheme. My belief is that probably this would not make a big difference in the tax revenue. Therefore, I would submit to the Hon. Finance Minister that he should allow this option to the assessees either to choose the investment allowance of the funding scheme.

As far as the project import duty is concerned, this has been increased from 45 to 55 per cent. As far as the OGL machinery import is concerned, an additional duty of 30 per cent has been imposed on it. The idea of project import duty and of duty on OGL machinery is really in respect of such machines which are not made in the country. Now, Sir, my submission will be that in case our aim be towards lower cost economy, then, as far as these duties are concerned which raise the capital cost of the project, let them be kept as low as possible. So in this case also I will plead with the Finance Minister that in respect of those items of machinery which are made in the country, let him certainly raise the import duty. There is no objection. But on those items of machines and equipment which are not made in this country like those which are coming under OGL or which are coming under project import, let the duty be kept as low as possible.

Sir, few comments regarding survey operation Here again I understand that when this matter was raised probably in the other House, the Finance Minister had responded positively. I would only like to submit that let the Finance Minister reconsider the whole matter. What I read in the newspapers was that the Finance Minister has said that he will frame rules in such a way that they cause no harassment as far as the public is concerned.

[Shri Krishna Kumar Birla]

In my opinion, Sir, that will not be adequate. For example, an Inspector is going for a morning walk in his own area and suddenly he feels that he should enter a house. Under the proposed law there is nothing that prevents him from entering that house. I know that as far the Finance Minister is concerned, it could never be his intention that people should be harassed. But, I would like to mention that in case a law is bad then that law should not be introduced because that law is always liable to be misused. So I would submit that let the Finance Minister not reconsider it, but drop the matter altogether; otherwise there is a danger that in course of time the country may go towards becoming a police State which I am sure could not be the intention of the Honourable Finance Minister.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (Shrimati Kanak Mukherjee) in the Chair]

One last point I want to make. There appears to be some sort of confusion about a matter in the minds of the managements of sugar industry; I am mentioning sugar industry because this is an industry with which lot of our farmers is very much connected. I understand that some exemptions by a budget notification dated 1st March, 1986 have been withdrawn. As a result of this the industry is going to face lot of difficulties. These difficulties are that on the steam production the Industry will have to pay excise duty. The mills are required to pay excise duty on the finished products MODVAT was introduced on the assumption that there should be no duty on items of captive consumption. But I was told by the sugar industry people that withdrawal of an earlier notification would mean that steam production and production of sulphur dioxide which is needed for clarification, will be subjected to excise duty I would submit to the Finance Minister that this could never be his intention, and so this is something which requires immediate probing.

Thank you.

SHRI M. P. KAUSHIK (Haryana): Madam Vice-Chairman, I rise to support the Budget for 1986-87 and I congratulate the Finance Minister in presenting a poor man's budget giving progressive direction to the economy and upliftment of the poor. Ours is a socialistic State. The primary aim and object of the Government is to see that the wealth is equitably distributed among the people, then, poverty is not only restricted but is also eradicated and accumulation of wealth which ultimately culminates in wealth power should be restricted to the minimum. Taking these as the criteria and analysing the effects of the proposals of the budget, I find that the budget is in consonance with the spirit of the objectives of the nation which have been declared time and again. The increased allocations—for rural development, eradication of poverty, education and small-scale industries indicate that steps are being taken in right direction. I once again congratulate the Finance Minister for taking such bold steps.

The industrial development in our country is under two heads, the public sector undertakings and the private sector undertakings. Now there are certain things here which the Finance Ministry must look into. The most unfortunate part is that in both the public sector and the private sector, things are not up to the mark, not in the national interest. As far as the private sector is concerned, it is purely in personal interest of those who are controlling it. One after another, companies proliferate from the parent company, cheating the public, cheating the nation and ultimately ruining the economy of the nation. They are anti-labour; anti-people—I will not hestitate to say—anti national in their outlook. Simply they, the greedy persons accumulating wealth at the expense of those who do not have the infrastructure, at the expense of the labour class, the poor class, which is getting poorer and poorer with the passing of years in the nation's march towards development.

As far as the public sector units are concerned. I am very sorry to state that there are only a few public sector units which are in profit, the maximum profit

being from the hydrocarbon industry, the petroleum industry as it is called, which is engaged in prospecting for and procuring petroleum and manufacturing various petroleum products. Here I am reminded of one thing and that is, one has to look after things which are going to be of permanent use. Petroleum products like petrol, kerosent, diesel, lubricating oil and other products are a necessity. It is said that our known resources at the present moment are only to the extent of 15 to 20 years' consumption. What is the alternative that we are thinking of? There is a process called carbonisation of coal. We are rich in coal. Are we spending any amount on the research to convert coal into lubricating oils, into fuel oils, in producing gaseous products which can be ultimately converted into all the finished products which we are getting as byproducts in the petroleum industry? My humble submission is that this aspect should not be ignored. In the First World war, in Germany they started the Fischer synthesis. I again repeat that it is high time that we paid some attention to some other sources of energy. Coal is the cheapest source which is available in nature after biogas, etc. As far as research and development work is concerned, there is some provision in the budget that imported high technology will be taxed to the extent of 5 per cent for research and development. My humble suggestion is that the entire industry must be taxed up to 1 per cent, 2 per cent, for research and research alone, if the nation wants to survive in the competitive 21st century of the world. We have no option but to find ways and means for our own consumption of articles which will become daily necessities. Here I may say fifty years back a table fan or a ceiling fan was not a necessity. Today house construction is of such type that even lights are a daily necessity, what to talk of a ceiling fan. You cannot do without light. If you have the temperament of the 21st century which we are going to generate for the nation to enter, then even a fridge is a necessity, even a small car is a necessity. These things should not be ignored and they should be taken care of and provided to the public at reasonable prices and they should not be taxed heavily. There are other items of luxury which we may classify today as luxury items which should be taxed to the limits and necessary funds generated. I may refer here to Shri K. K. Birla's submission that a company should be permitted to give rise to further stock companies. I am reminded of one big town which was humming with activity about ten years back but which practically is sitting silent at the moment—the Rohtas Nagar in Bihar. If this is the end result of private companies giving rise to further companies, my humble submission would be that such things should not be permitted in any case by Government; otherwise, it will be playing into the hands of capitalists who are never interested in anybody else except their own coffers.

I now come to tax reliefs given to the low income group people. I am designating them as low income group people simply because the price structure in the open market is such that a man spending Rs. 2000 per month on his household having two children, just two children, is nothing else but a poor man. His cost of keeping himself, keeping his two children, two children alone, in schools and colleges where a fair and reasonable type of education is imparted, is such, his budget is such that it is only hand-to-mouth existence. I think, therefore, that the non-taxable limits should have been raised by at least Rs. 5000 more. One more factor I may submit here and that is that the force of circumstances has brought us to a point where the joint family system has altogether withered away and the type of life is such that under developed children are on the increase. And, they are under developed to the extent that they even cannot maintain themselves and such cases are numerous and you can imagine the plight of the family where such children are there. There is absolutely no relief in tax in such

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cases. I suggest that in such cases if he is a non-salaried person, the share of that handicapped boy or girl should not be taxed or his or her father should be given relief or the person who maintains such children should be given relief to the extent possible or desirable, as you think fit. Under the circumstances, my humble suggestion is that at least relief to the extent of Rs. 12,000/- per year should be given and if he is a salaried person, he should also be given relief to the extent of ten to twelve thousand rupees per year for such children, and the existence of such children or their handicap can be verified from the medical certificates produced by the concerned person. We are a socialist State. We give relief to older people; we are giving relief to the poorer classes; we are giving relief to the widows; we are giving relief to the persons who cannot earn themselves; and we are giving relief to those persons who are sick beyond redemption. So, this category also comes under that head if one considers it fairly and squarely.

Madam, I am very happy that the allocations for the anti-poverty programmes have been increased substantially. The increase is up to 65 per cent. Here I may mention one thing. While I was going through the Budget papers I was struck by one statement that it is at the 1984-85 price level. I am not an economist. I was a little confused. If all our estimates are at the price level of 1984-85, then the estimates as a result of our ideas, suggestions and proposals would get reduced to eighty per cent when we come to the price level of this year. Every budget in a developing country happens to be such that it has no alternative but to be a deficit budget and a deficit budget has a tendency to generate inflationary trends and inflation is nothing else but price rise which one has to face in terms of either reduced savings or reduced work output for the money that is spent or reduced quantity of goods purchased. Under the circumstances, I think that the increase in the anti-poverty programmes may not yield the results which are desired or which are expected.. My humble suggestion is that—I may again state that I am not an economist—there is no way out except to give a dose of disinflation; and not an inflationary budget, in the coming years. In that case, the Government should give considerable thought to the question of retaining the price level as much as possible or increasing the prices only to a minimal extent so that they may not have any adverse effect on the expenditure incurred to produce results or show any progress so far as anti-poverty programmes are concerned or as far as the other developmental programme is concerned and this is my humble suggestion.

Now, Madam, I come to health. Poverty and health are very closely related to each other. Unhealthiness is a byproduct of poverty. When we look at the hospitals, we will know what the conditions are. I will give you an example, the example of the prestigious hospital of Delhi, the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences. There is one thing which is very clear and it is that the paramedical staff members do not seem to be serious, do not seem to be courteous, and do not seem to be conscientious. What steps is the Government going to take for inculcating the sense of service, sense of dedication, sense of courteousness and sincerity of purposes among those paramedical employees? This is necessary in hospitals and we require more and more good and big hospitals like this. It is a good hospital with very good equipment and with a very good team of doctors. Yet I do not hesitate to say that sometimes adverse results are produced because of the behaviour of the paramedical staff. I had been to that hospital. To my utter surprise I found that a room meant for 25 patients was accommodating 50 beds as an emergency ward. Such conditions in a progressive, so-

cialist State should not be ignored, rather alleviated, and additional accommodation, additional staff, medical staff and para-medical staff, are the necessity of the day. I am talking about the experience of the persons who are white-collared and well-off I shudder to think what would be the fate of the poor people, for whom we are spending quite a huge sum, and rightly so, in the interests of the nation, poor people, so called poor people.

Now, I come to education. Last year we passed a Bill for Indira Gandhi Open University. I welcomed that. I may submit that it was my heart's desire that we must give opportunity to every Indian to educate himself at any stage in life. This was the basic concept of the Open University of the country. But my information, Madam, is that in the first year of its operation the University is only working to a limited extent, the reason being paucity of funds.

श्री वीरेन्द्र वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश) : आप हमारा नाम क्यों कटवा रहे हैं ?

I was talking about education (Interruption)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN HHE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SITARAM KESARI): The position is like this: One from the Opposition and two from this side. Since one has already spoken, so from my side two persons, two hon. Members, will speak.

मैं आपका नाम नहीं कटवा रहा हूं।... (**व्यवधान**)

श्री वीरेन्द्र वर्मा : ये किस तरफ से बोले बिड़ला साहब ? उनसे पहले हमारा नंबर था । आपने हमारा और गोपालस्वामी का नंबर कटवा दिया । ...(**व्यवधान**) । आपने हमारा कटवाकर के० के० बिड़ला को नंबर दिलवाया ।

श्री सतपाल मित्तल (पंजाब) : बिड़ला साहब हमारे मैम्बर नहीं हैं । ....(**व्यवधान**)

SHRI SITARAM KESARI: This is categorically wrong. I deny this. I never figure in your party. Unnecessarily, you are accusing me.

श्री वीरेन्द्र वर्मा : मान्यवर, बिड़ला का नम्बर कैसे आ गया ? रामकृष्ण जी बता रहे थे कि आपने दरवाया . . . . (**व्यवधान**)

SHRI SITARAM KESARI: It is a wrong accusation. I never interfere with the list of your speakers in the Opposition.

SHRI SAT PAUL MITTAL: We will certainly press for our claim: two members from our side will speak as against one from the other side.

SHRI VIRENDRA VERMA: How can Mr. Birla come in? (*Interruptions*)

4.00 P.M.

SHRI M. P. KAUSHIK: As for education, I was talking about the Indira Gandhi Open University. My humble submission is that this University should be allowed to work without any restraint as far as financial restraints are concerned and should be encouraged to cater to all concerned throughout the land, from East to West and North to South. Initially, it should be up to degree level and then up to diploma level or up to the level of applied education or vocational education, all encouragement should be given. Every young man who is eligible to take advantage of this University, should be given a chance to take the help of this University.

As far as education in general is concerned, my humble submission is that in this land we have got certain anomalies. We have got children, but we don't have schools. We have schools, but we do not have buildings. We have buildings, but we do not have teachers. Up to the 8th class, everyone should be given education. If you want to make people more conscious about progress and if you want to make people acquire the scientific temper for entering the 21st

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century, we must make primary education compulsory for all by providing at least a two-teacher school with a single thatched roof. It is not something which is unattainable. It is something which can easily be managed if the State Governments and the Central Government are more serious about it. One thing will be required. We are going to revise the syllabi. It is in the national interest. I admit that we are giving better reading material to the students. But my humble submission is that the material should be related to the environment in which the child is and the teacher should be able to understand and impart that knowledge to the children. If you want to retain hundred per cent attendance and if don't want any drop-out in the primary stage, I will not hesitate to say that every child in the remotest corner of this country should feel that he will increase his income capacity if he goes through the 8 classes in a school. If that atmosphere is created, I may assure you that we will enter the 21st century even in the year 1995. Otherwise, we may not be able to enter the 21st century even in the year 2010.

This brings me to another aspect which is important. If you want progressive education, vocational education and other types of education, a right atmosphere is required in our country.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI KANAK MUKHERJEE): Please be brief. So many speakers are there.

SHRI M. P. KAUSHIK: I will take five or seven minutes more. If you want that type of atmosphere, then law and order is a necessity. If you want to maintain law and order in the country, a good temperament, a right way of thinking and right persons to enforce law and order are necessary. Human beings are human beings. They have got the tendency to disturb something somewhere at some time. This can easily be looked after if we have got better police force. At present, what we see is that the number of police personnel is less, their training is hopeless and their mental attitude is barbaric. I most humbly submit that there should be retraining of police personnel and additional posts of police people such as Constables, Head Constables, Sub-Inspectors and Inspectors should be sanctioned and police chowkis should be established throughout the country. This is a dire necessity if you want to maintain law and order as we desire for the progress of the country. I may submit one more thing as far as the police personnel is concerned. At present, criminals are absolutely 21st century motivated. They are equipped with arms and ammunitions and means of communications which are prevalent at present in foreign countries. And what is the state of affairs of our police personnel? They are still living in the 19th century when compared to Europe. My humble suggestion is that we must give the latest equipment to the police personnel. Train them in the psychological methods as are at present available in the advanced world so that they are helpful and they are able to maintain law and order.

Now, I come to something which I have never understood. I can understand subsidies for fertilizers. We import a good amount of fertilizers. I have not been able to understand to economies of subsidising foodgrains. The difference between the procurement price and the distribution price at the present moment is more than 60 paise. I read in the Budget proposals that the subsidy is 65 paise. I think, there is an erroneous approach or there is an erroneous management of these things. This type of expenditure on the national exchequer should not be tolerated. If the Government takes steps to minimise it or rather in my view to reduce it to the zero level at the earliest moment, maximum progress can be achieved in the minimum possible time. I think, the

goals of the Seventh Five Year Plan will be achieved to a greater extent, rather more than that, if this one single item is taken care of.

Now, I come ultimately to the MODVAT scheme. This is a very good scheme, a justified scheme. But my humble suggestion is that the primary duty of the Government is to see that the concessions given to the industry under this scheme of MODVAT should percolate to the consumer. In our economy, the one single biggest factor which is responsible for inflationary trends is the middleman. After the manufacture, the manufacturers have seen to it that there are middlemen called wholesalers and commission agents. What steps the Government is proposing to take to restrict their activities or to restrict their profit to a reasonable limit so that the consumer gets his due in terms of the productivity and he does not have to pay a higher price?

In the end, Madam, I submit one more thing. And that is gas. They have increased the price, and rightly so. My humble suggestion is that if there is any item which should be subsidised for the greater interest of the nation, it is the ordinary gas which we use, the cooking gas. Why am I saying this? There are reasons for this. If a person does not use gas, he will use either coal or wood. Wood is far mode scare that coal and gas put together. The national requirement is that we must increase our forests. The national requirement is that we should produce as much of the other fuel for keeping the hearths burning than wood. This is the national requirement. They are spending huge amounts of money on planting trees, on forests, on social forestry. The nation spends for planting trees on every inch of available land. There also we start planting in the month of May and June. I cannot imagine it. I am a villager and I cannot imagine that any tree planted in May or June or July will ever grow in this region of the country and yet people do it. Such things should be stopped. Tree plantation should be only in season when water is available naturally. Gas should be given a subsidy so that trees are not cut down for being used as fuel. This is a problem, which is a controversial one I do admit. My humble submission is that this aspect must be examined. What will be the effect on the environment? What will be the effect on the economy of the country, if less trees are cut down for burning, and more gas is used in almost all towns? I will go right up to the extent of saying that even in villages, big villages where there is a scarcity of either cowdung, which can otherwise be used for burning, or wood, gas should be used for cooking.

With these few suggestions and comments of a common man knowing practically nothing of economics and the principles which are the guiding factors for the preparation of Budgets, I still feel that the Budget presented is a commendable one, is worthy of praise and is in the right direction and if my thoughts are given due consideration, the results will be wonderful. Thank you, Madam

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI KANAK MUKHERJEE): Yes, Shri Ramanand Yadav—absent. Yes, Mr. Virendra Verma.

श्री वीरेन्द्र वर्मा : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया, इस समय संसार में 159 देश स्वतंत्र हैं और 10 लाख की आबादी से अधिक संसार में 125 देश हैं । आर्थिक दृष्टि से हिन्दुस्तान का नम्बर नीचे से तीसरे स्थान पर आता है अर्थात हम आर्थिक दृष्टि से संसार के स्वतंत्र देशों में 123वें हैं । माननीया, हमारे देश की विकास दर, हमारे देश का निर्यात हमारे देश का औद्योगिक विकास संसार के विकासशील देशों की तुलना में काफी कम है । यह हमारे लिये चुनौती है । सार्वजनिक उपक्रमों में सरकार का 40 हजार करोड़ रुपये से अधिक लगा है जिनका रिटर्न देश को करीब 5 प्रतिशत

[श्री वीरेन्द्र वर्मा]

उपलब्ध होता है और माननीया केवल बीस बड़े औद्योगिक घरानों का इस देश में 12 हजार करोड़ रुपया लगा है और उनका रिटर्न प्रतिवर्ष 40 प्रतिशत से कहीं अधिक है। आवश्यकता है कि हम अपने सारे उपक्रमों में सुधार करें और जो गलतियां हैं उनको दूर करें। हमारे दो सौ से अधिक उपक्रम हैं और 116 उपक्रमों में हमारा लाभ चल रहा है और 90 उपक्रम हानि में हैं। मान्यवर जिन 116 उपक्रमों में लाभ हो रहा है उनमें से 68 उपक्रमों में हमारा लाभांश गत वर्ष की तुलना में बढ़ा है। किन्तु 32 उपक्रमों में गत वर्ष की तुलना में हमारा लाभ घटा है। वह फिर हमारे सामने एक चैलेंज आ जाता है। उन 32 उपक्रमों में मारुति उद्योग में गत वर्ष एक करोड़ सत्तर लाख रुपये का लाभ था इस वर्ष 90 लाख का लाभ है। सीमेंट कारपोरेशन 7 करोड़ 41 लाख रुपये का लाभ था इस साल 77 लाख का लाभ है। इसकी, उज्जैन पाइप्स में 175 लाख का लाभ था और अब 55 लाख का लाभ है। हिन्दुस्तान लेटेक्स लिमिटेड में 96 लाख का लाभ था अब केवल एक लाख का लाभ रह गया है। यह आपके सामने मैंने कुछ मिसालें दी है। किन्तु ऐसे उद्योग हैं जो बतवर्ष मुनाफे में थे और इस साल नुक्सान में चले गये है। यह सरकार के सामने एक चुनौती है। 10 बड़े उद्योग ऐसे हैं जो कुल मुनाफे का 55 प्रतिशत देते हैं इसी प्रकार 10 ऐसे टाप के उद्योग हैं जिनको 55 प्रतिशत के करीब क्षति है। जितनी पूरी क्षति होती है उसमें 10 उद्योग ऐसे हैं जो कुल हानि में 55 प्रतिशत देते हैं। इन उपक्रमों से 7 हजार 597 करोड़ रुपया बजट के लिए हमारे एक्सचेकर के लिए प्राप्त हुआ है। यह बहुत नाकाफी है। मेरा यह कहना है कि इससे कहीं ज्यादा होना चाहिये था। इसका तीन गुना होना चाहिए था जो कि नहीं हो रहा है इसलिए सरकार को इस पर विचार करना चाहिये। कुछ हमारे उपक्रम ऐसे है जो पिछले 10 साल से लगातार नुक्सान में जा रहे हैं। दिल्ली में डी०टी०सी० में एक अरब चालीस करोड़ का प्रतिवर्ष नुक्सान होता है। भारत कोकिंग कोल है 12 अरब रुपये से ऊपर नुक्सान में जा चुका है। 40 अरब से अधिक इसके ऊपर खर्च हो चुका है और लगातार 10 साल से भारत कोकिंग कोल नुकसान में जा रहा है। इसी प्रकार दूसरे उद्योग भी हैं जो नुक्सान में हैं लगातार पिछले 10 साल से नुक्सान में जा रहे हैं। स्टेट फार्म्स कारपोरेशन हमारे माननीय विकल साहब नहीं हैं वे इसके चेयरमैन रहे हैं इनके पास 38229 एकड़ क्षेत्रफल के फार्म्स है और 1983-84 में 35 लाख का नुक्सान था 1984-85 में वह नुक्सान बढ़ कर के दो करोड़ 79 लाख रुपये का हो गया। देश में आय बढ़ी है, उत्पादन बढ़ा था। जिस जमाने में उत्पादन बढ़ा इस देश की सरकार ने इन फार्मों से उत्पादन कराया किन्तु लाभ सरकार का कम हुआ है। इसके इलावा आपने 49 ऐसी सिक यूनिट्स को लिया है जिनका नुक्सान भी प्रतिवर्ष बढ़ता जा रहा है। 1983-84 में उन 49 यूनिट्स से 2 अरब 32 करोड़ 55 लाख का नुक्सान था जो 1984-85 में 3 अरब 46 करोड़ 92 लाख का हो गया। आपने 8 चीनी मिलें ली थीं। हिन्दुस्तान के विभिन्न प्रदेशों से 1 अरब 51 करोड़ रुपये उनके ऊपर लगा चुके है। इससे चार-पांच तो नयी फैक्टरियां बन जातीं। लेकिन जिस हालत में फैक्टरियां आपने ली थीं उससे बदतर हालत में वो आज हैं। उनमें सुधार नहीं हुआ है बल्कि बुराइयां पैदा हुई हैं। उपक्रमों में सुधार करने की आवश्यकता है। यह वित्त मंत्री जी के लिए चुनौती है, उद्योग मंत्री जी के लिए चुनौती है, सरकार के लिए चुनौती है कि किस प्रकार हम अपने उपक्रमों में सुधार कर सकते हैं।

हमारा एक्सपोर्ट, जिसे निर्यात कहते हैं, 1984-85 में 11,555 करोड़ का हुआ। केवल 5.33 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई। इससे पहले के साल में 16.53 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि थी निर्यात में, उससे पहले के वर्ष 72.276 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई थी यानी आपने यह देखा कि गत तीन वर्षों में लगातार एक्सपोर्ट में जो आपकी वृद्धि हुई थी वह गिरती चली जाती है। क्या यह चुनौती नहीं है।

इम्पोर्ट की स्थिति अगर आप देखेंगे तो इम्पोर्ट 17,092 करोड़ का इम्पोर्ट हुआ है। इम्पोर्ट आपका बढ़ता जाता है, एक्सपोर्ट में उस अनुपात से वृद्धि नहीं होती है और हमारा जो एक्सपोर्ट इम्पोर्ट, निर्यात आयात का घाटा है वह, 5,537 करोड़ का है। वह भी बढ़ता चला जाता है। अगर हम विदेशी मुद्रा को लें तो विदेशी मुद्रा जब से यह वर्ष जो चल रहा है, प्रारम्भ हुआ था अप्रैल में अप्रैल 1985 में हमारी विदेशी मुद्रा थी 7,155 करोड़ रुपये, प्रति महीने वह विदेशी मुद्रा गिर रही है। जनवरी 1986 में 6456-4 करोड़ की हमारी विदेशी मुद्रा रही है। हमारा निर्यात गिर रहा है, हमारा आयात बढ़ रहा है, विदेशी मुद्रा कम हो रही है। ये सब सरकार के सामने चुनौतियां है। अब से 10 साल या उससे भी अधिक शायद 12 साल पेश्तर नरोरा डिस्ट्रिक्ट बुलंदशहर में एटामिक पावर स्टेशन की नींव रखी गयी थी और यह घोषणा की गयी थी कि सन् 1980 में नरोरा पावर स्टेशन मुकम्मल हो जायेगा। 80 जा चुका 86 प्रारम्भ हो चुका लेकिन वित्त मंत्री जी के सम्भाषण में नरोरा का कतई जिक्र भी नहीं है। मैं माननीय वित्त राज्य मंत्री जी से अपेक्षा करूंगा कि नरोरा के संबंध में बताया जाये कि उसकी क्या प्रोग्रेस है और तुलनात्मक खर्च में कितनी वृद्धि हुई है और किस कारण से उसमें विलम्ब हो रहा है।

31 नये उद्योगों में आपने एक्साइज ड्यूटी पर छूट देने की घोषणा की है। पिछले वर्ष भी कुछ घोषणाएं की थीं। जैसे टायर वगैरह में शिकायत आई थी, मैंने भेजा था, आपको ध्यान होगा, उत्तर भी मेरे पास आया था आपका या वित्त मंत्री जी का, कि जो मैनुफैक्चरर्स हैं वे आप द्वारा दी गई एक्साइज ड्यूटी की छूट को खुद खाते थे और छूट को कन्ज्यूमर्स तक नहीं पहुंचाते थे। आपने घोषणा की है अपने भाषण में, महात्मा गांधी जी के शब्दों को दोहराया है और कहा है कि हम जो घोषणाएं करें हम जो नारे लगाएं उसे पब्लिक नहीं देखेगी पब्लिक तो देखेगी उस काम को जो आपने किया उसमें कितना सार है वह कितना सार्थक है। जब आप छूट देते हैं तो केवल मैनुफैक्चरर्स के लिए नहीं देते हैं वे छूट देते हैं कि वे कंज्यूमर्स और उपभोक्ताओं तक पहुंचें। इसलिए आपको इस बात का प्रयास करना चाहिए कि इस छूट का लाभ जनता तक पहुंचे जिनको कि आप पहुंचाना चाहते हैं। आपने छूट तो दी है 31 लघु उद्योगों पर लेकिन लालटेन लघु उद्योग है कि नहीं, लोहे की बाल्टी लघु उद्योग है कि नहीं, लोहे का चूल्हा है कि नहीं। लालटेन का प्रयोग कौन करता है, गांव का गरीब आदमी जिसके यहां बिजली नहीं है। पैट्रोमैक्स पर छूट दी है, कुकर्स पर छूट दी है बिजली के बल्ब्स पर छूट दी है, स्टोव के ऊपर छूट दी है लेकिन लालटेन, लोहे की बाल्टी, लोहे के चूल्हें पर छूट नहीं दी है जिसका गरीब आदमी इस्तेमाल करते हैं। इनके ऊपर छूट न देना उचित नहीं है। मैं उम्मीद करूंगा कि इन आइटम्स परदमी जिनको केवल इस देश का गरीब आदमी इस्तेमाल करता है आपको छूट देनी चाहिये इसके अलावा, इन्कम टैक्स में, गिफ्ट टैक्स में वेल्थ टैक्स में और दूसरी बहुत टैक्सेज में आपने रिलीफ दी है। रुपये की कीमत गिरने के कारण आपने उनकी सीमा को बढ़ाया है। जो किसान अपनी जमीन को बेचता था, सन् 1922 में, उसके ऊपर कोई टैक्स नहीं था। सन् 1961 में जो कानून बनाया गया उसमें कहा कि उसे नो आब्जेक्शन सर्टिफिकेट पेश करना पड़ेगा।

[उपसभापति महोदय पीठासीन हुए]

गांव का जो गरीब आदमी है, अनपढ़ आदमी है उसे नो-आब्जेक्शन सर्टिफिकेट प्राप्त करने के लिये रिश्वत देनी पड़ती है फिरते रहना पड़ता है।

मान्यवर, मैं आपसे यह अपेक्षा करूंगा कि जिस प्रकार आपने दूसरी सीमायें बढ़ाई हैं, रुपये की वैल्यू 1960 में सौ पैसे थी, आज वह घटते घटते साढ़े सोलह पैसे के गरीब रह गई है, इसलिये पचास हजार को बढ़ा कर तीन लाख उसकी सीमा की जाए जिससे कि गांव का गरीब और अनपढ़ आदमी लाभान्वित हो सके।

मान्यवर, न जाने कितनी चीजों पर आपने एक्साईज-ड्यूटी और कस्टम्स में छूट दी है, पिछले साल भी घोषणा

[श्री वीरेन्द्र वर्मा]

को थी और इस साल भी की है। माननीय, कीटनाशक दवाइयों के ऊपर न तो गत वर्ष कोई एक्साईज-ड्यूटी में कस्टम में, छूट दी गई थी और न इस साल में कोई घोषणा ही गई है। जिस प्रकार मनुष्य को, जिस प्रकार पशु को अपने स्वास्थ्य के लिए दवाइयों की आवश्यकता है उसी प्रकार फसल के अच्छे स्वास्थ्य के लिए भी होती है। तो उचित मूल्य पर किसानों को इन्हें उपलब्ध करवाया जाना आवश्यक होता है।

इसलिए माननीय मेरा सुझाव है कि कीटनाशक दवाइयों पर भी कस्टम्स ड्यूटी में और उत्पादन कर में छूट दी जाए।

माननीय, आपने छापे बहुत मारे—मैंने पिछली दफा भी कहा था और माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी को बताया भी था, लेकिन यह तो शुरूआत है आपकी उस काले धन को निकालने की, उस गलत पैसे को बाहर निकालने के लिए शुरूआत है। मेरा सुझाव है कि जब आप छापे मारें, कस्टम में सामान पकड़ें, तो उसके ऊपर आप टैक्स न लगाएं, जो अनएकाउंटड मनी है जिसका कोई हिसाब नहीं है, उस सारे रुपये को जब्त किया जाए, जो छापे में आता है उसको जमा किया जाए। उसके ऊपर किसी प्रकार का कोई टैक्स न लगाया जाय बल्कि उसे जब्त किया जाना चाहिए।

एक्सपेंडीचर टैक्स आप लगायें, खर्चे के ऊपर टैक्स लगाये जिसकी घोषणा आपने की थी, लेकिन फिर हट गये। क्यों हटे, मेरी समझ में नहीं आता। उसकी घोषणा होनी चाहिए थी। इसी बजट में एक्सपेंडिचर के ऊपर आप टैक्स लगायें, अमर अनुचित एक्सपेंडिचर आपको खत्म करना है।

माननीय दिल्ली डवलपमेंट अथारिटी गाजियाबाद डैवलपमेंट अथारिटी और बड़े-बड़े शहरों में किसानों की जमीन ली जाती है नई कालोनियां बनाने के लिए। किसानों को दिया जाता है दो रुपये मीटर उसकी जमीन का, जो उसकी आमदनी का साधन है, जो टुकड़ा है उसकी जिंदगी का, उसके लिये दो रुपया मीटर दिया जाता है और फिर उसी जमीन को चार सौ, पांच सौ रुपये मीटर पर वह मिडिलमैन बेचते हैं, जो कब्जेदार है, उसको खरीदता है। सौ किसान दो रुपया मीटर देंगे और जिसको वह जमीन का कब्जा दिया जायगा उससे चार सौ, पांच सौ रुपया लेंगे। इससे बड़ा शोषण समाज का और क्या हो सकता है? समाजवादी व्यवस्था में इस प्रकार का अन्याय नहीं होना चाहिये।

माननीय, इस समाजवादी व्यवस्था में एक मैं और आपसे अपेक्षा करूंगा और वह यह कि अगर चार सौ किसी किसान का, गांव के गरीब आदमी का बकाया रह जाता है तो वह आदमी जेल में जाता है, चार सौ रुपये वाला तो हवालात में जाता है और जिस पर चालीस लाख रुपया बकाया हो, करोड़ों रुपया जिस पर बकाया हो, ऐसे मिल-मालिकान का हिसाब लगा कर देखियेगा, लिस्ट आपके पास है कि कौन बड़-बड़े आदमी हैं जिनके ऊपर करोड़ों रुपया बकाया है। पर वह कोई हवालात में, जेल में नहीं जाते हैं, जाते हैं गरीब आदमी। यह समाजवादी व्यवस्था का सर्वथा विपर्यय है।

माननीय, आपने गत वर्ष उससे एक साल और पेशतर एक्साइज ड्यूटी हटाई तो उत्पादन कर आपने खांडसारी के ऊपर से हटाया। लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने उसके ऊपर सेल्ज टैक्स लगा दिया। वह दुगने के करीब लग गया। क्या फायदा हुआ? अगर आपने यह उचित समझा है कि एक्साइज ड्यूटी को हटाना है तो फिर यह सेल्स टैक्स लगाना कहां तक न्याय संगत है। मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि आप इस ओर ध्यान देंगे। आई० आर० डी० पी०, एन० आर० ई० पी० ग्रामीण रोजगार योजनाओं के लिए रुपए की वृद्धि की है, यह स्वागत योग्य है। इसकी आवश्यकता थी। गरीबों के लिए दो लाख मकान बनाये जायेंगे, यह भी स्वागत योग्य है। लेकिन माननीय, मैं अकेला नहीं 'सारा हाउस, दोनों तरफ के सभी सदस्य बहुत अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं कि जितना रुपया उस गरीब आदमी को दिया जाता है, उतना रुपया अनुदान दिया जाता है, अनुदान के रूप में या जो ऋण मिलता है 25–30 फीसदी उसमें से बीच का आदमी खाता है। हमारी और आपकी यह

मिल करके कोशिश होनी चाहिए कि जो उसको अनुदान और कर्ज मिलता है उसका एक-एक पैसा उसकी जेब में जाए। उसकी हथेली पर रखा जाये। मकान अगर आपने ठेकेदार के जरिये से बनवाने की कोशिश की तो जिस तरह यहां डी० डी० ए० में आपके शहरी विकास मंत्री जी ने बताया था कि हमने एस० ई० को मुअत्तल कर दिया है। उसको तो आप मुअत्तल करते रहियेगा, लेकिन इससे तो उस मकान में रहने वाले गरीब आदमी ही मुअत्तल हो जायेंगे। आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि जो सारा मैटिरियल लगे वह ठीक लगे और जिनके लिये मकान बनाया है उनको पहले आप तय कर दें जिससे कि बनते समय वे मकान की क्वालिटी को देख सकें।

माननीय, इसके अलावा किसान के संबंध में सारा बजट मैंने बहुत गौर से देखा है। किसान के संबंध में तो केवल हुआ भर है। आपने किसान का नाम ले दिया। कहा है कि दीर्घकालीन आपकी नीति बनेगी। बनेगी तब उस पर विचार हो जायेगा। कहा है कि फसल का बीमा आप और लंबे-चौड़े तरीके से करेंगे। मैं आज कहता हूं कि फसल का बीमा नाममात्र और सिर्फ कागज के ऊपर है। मेरी आपसे यह दरख्वास्त है कि पशु और फसल, दोनों का कांप्रीहैंसिव बीमा आप करवाएं। कागज पर नहीं बल्कि असल रूप में ताकि उसका फायदा पहुंच सके। दीर्घकालीन नीति आप बनाना चाहते हैं यह बड़ी खुशी की बात है। लेकिन किसान की दीर्घकालीन नीति क्या इसी प्रकार की होती है? आप रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया की रिपोर्ट पढ़िएगा इसी वर्ष की रिपोर्ट, उसमें जो आपके प्राथमिकता के क्षेत्र हैं उसमें यह बताया गया है कि गत वर्ष और इस वर्ष की तुलना में प्राथमिकता के क्षेत्रों में छोटे उद्योगों पर 16.2 प्रतिशत रुपया उसका लगा था बैंकों से ऋणों का और अब घटाकर साढ़े पन्द्रह प्रतिशत कर दिया है। कृषि के लिए केवल 20 प्रतिशत है और खाद्यान्न उपलब्धि के लिए जो फूड कार्पोरेशन को दिया जाता है वह 24 प्रतिशत है। कृषि उत्पादन के लिए 20 प्रतिशत, अनाज इकट्ठा करने के लिए 24 प्रतिशत, तो क्या कृषि को बढ़ावा मिलेगा? प्राथमिकता के जो अन्य क्षेत्र हैं उनमें 22 प्रतिशत के मुकाबले घटाकर केवल 11 प्रतिशत किया। डीजल आयल की कीमत आपने बढ़ाई है। कैरोसिन आयल की कीमत आपने बढ़ाई है। माननीय, कुछ साल पेशतर तक डीजल आयल किसान को उसके इंजन के लिए, पंपिंग सैट के लिए, उसके ट्रैक्टर के लिए किफायत से दिया जाता था। क्या यह मुमकिन हो सकेगा कि आप इस प्रकार की सुविधा किसान को फिर से दिलायें? आपने तंबाकू के किसान के लिए राहत दी, उसके लिए मैं मुबारकबाद पेश करता हूं। मेरी आपसे प्रार्थना है कि किसान के लिए जिस प्रकार इंडस्ट्री में कास्ट ब्यूरो है उसी प्रकार एग्रीकल्चर कास्ट एंड प्राइस ब्यूरो किसान के लिए भी स्थापित किया जाए। कमीशन नहीं बल्कि ब्यूरो बनाया जाए।

माननीय, इस देश में बेरोजगारी बहुत तेजी के साथ बढ़ती चली जा रही है। जितनी तेजी के साथ आपका खर्चा बढ़ा है उसी हिसाब से बेरोजगारी भी बढ़ती जाती है और माननीय, बेरोजगारी पढ़े-लिखे लड़कों में और वह भी गांव के लड़कों में ज्यादा है। गांव का आदमी हो या दूसरे टैक्नीशियन हों, उनमें बेकारी और बेरोजगारी बढती चली जाती है। यह भी हमारे और आपके लिए एक चुनौती है कि हमें देश से बेरोजगारी को खतम करना है, जो कि खतम नहीं हो रही और बढ़ती चली जाती है। मिलावट, भ्रष्टाचार, मंहगाई अराजकता, सांप्रदायिकता, प्रशासन की ढिलाई यह सब बढ़ौतरी पर है, एक भी कम नहीं हो रही। सांप्रदायिकता कहां पहुंच चुकी है।

माननीय, इतना ही नहीं, पाकिस्तान और बांगला देश दोनों देशों से बेरोकटोक बड़ी तादाद में लोग हमारे देश में आकर घुस रहे हैं और सेबोटेज कर रहे हैं और करेंगे, उनको रोकने में आप नाकामयाब रहे हैं। माननीय, अभी

[श्री वीरेन्द्र वर्मा]

महाऋषी दयानन्द यूनिवर्सिटी, रोहतक के वाइस चांसलर को स्सपेंड कर दिया गया। उसका कसूर क्या था ? अप्रेल, 1985 को उनकी नियुक्ति हुई थी और उनको सस्पेंड कर दिया गया। गवर्नर महोदय ने उन्हें बुलाया और कहा कि जो आप इन्क्वारी पुराने कार्यों के खिलाफ कर रहे हैं, उसको बंद कर दीजिए। मुख्यमंत्री ने बुलाया कि इन कार्यों को बन्द कर दीजिए.. (व्यवधान)... नहीं तो नतीजे आपके खिलाफ होंगे। फोन उनके पहुंचे और टेलीफोन में कहा कि अगर आपको अपनी जिंदगी पसन्द है तो आप इस इन्वायरी को बन्द कर दीजिएगा। उन्होंने मना कर दिया। मान्यवर, मेरे पास आंकड़े यहां मौजूद हैं, जो मैं माननीय सदस्य को भी दिखलाने के लिए तैयार हूं कि किस प्रकार से कांट-छांट करके नम्बरों को बढ़ाया गया है। यह हमारे लिए शेम की बात है। मान्यवर, अभी बम्बई में जो गोरे साहब वाइस-चांसलर वहां के थे, गवर्नर महोदय ने उनके पास आदमी भेजा कि जिस वकील को आपने किया है, उसको हटा दीजिएगा और कोर्ट के बाहर फैसला कर लीजिएगा। यह, यहां के गवर्नर के लिए उचित है और न बम्बई के गवर्नर के लिए। इंडिपेंडेंटली वाइस-चांसलर को शिक्षा के हित में काम करने देना चाहिए... **(समय की घंटी)**

मान्यवर, सरकार के आदेश पर, सरकार की संस्तुति पर देश के राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने इस देश की जनता के लिए सस्ता और सुलभ न्याय दिलाने की घोषणा पिछले वर्ष भी की थी और शायद इस वर्ष भी की है। पश्चिम उत्तर प्रदेश के आदमी यहां आते हैं, वकील आते हैं कि हमें न्याय सस्ता और सुलभ दिलाने के लिए हाईकोर्ट की एक बेंच स्थापित करा दें, तो उन पर लाठियां पड़ती हैं, उन्हें न्याय नहीं मिलता। मैं माननीय महोदय, आपके माध्यम से प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूं कि कोशिश करें कि गरीब आदमी को न्याय सस्ता और सुलभ, जो आपका इरादा भी है और घोषणा भी है राष्ट्रपति महोदय की, उसके अनुसार दिलाएं।

आखिर में, यह बात कहकर समाप्त करना चाहता हूं कि मैं उस घोषणा से सौ प्रतिशत सहमत हूं कि इस देश में समाजवाद की स्थापना होनी चाहिए। लेकिन मान्यवर, मुझे दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि गरीब और अमीर की आमदनी में अन्तर बढ़ता ही जाता है, अमीर ज्यादा अमीर होता जा रहा है, जबकि गरीब की आमदनी में मामूली सा अन्तर पड़ा है। यह कैसा समाजवाद है। आवश्यकता है सभी तरीकों से शोषण का अन्त किया जाय, गरीब की हालत में सुधार हो और उसका अमीर अधिक शोषण न कर करें, इन दोनों की आमदनी के अन्तर को कम किया जाय।

अन्तिम बात, राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने यह भी घोषणा की थी गत वर्ष भी और शायद इस वर्ष भी कि इस देश की जनता के लिए इलेक्ट्रोरल रिफोर्मस, चुनाव की प्रक्रिया में हम सुधार करेंगे। उसकी तरफ भी आपने अपने बजट में कोई प्रावधान नहीं किया है। मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि मेरे इन सुझावों पर आप ध्यान देंगे और जनता के हित में, सोशलिज्म के हित में काम करने की कोशिश करेंगे। धन्यवाद।

SHRI SAT PAUL MITTAL: Honourable Deputy Chairman, I rise to compliment and congratulate the Finance Minister for presenting an imaginative budget for the year 1986-87.

I have been hearing many of my friends on this side and the other side but the main emphasis seems to be missing. The main emphasis is not on lack of educational facilities or the quality of education. The main emphasis is not on how scant are the facilities for hospitals and dispensaries, in employment opportunities and in other walks of life.

To my mind, the main problem, the roblem of problems, which we have ot been able to tackle, is the problem f population explosion in this coun-ry. If we rationalise it, we find that hen India got the independence, we ere 343 million people, and today e are more than double the popula-ion that India had in the year 1947. low, if we had been able to look fter that side properly, probably ndia would have been in a very appy position today. India is the rst country in the world, Mr. Chair-an, to adopt officially a population olicy, a scientific population pro-ramme in the country. Despite the act we are the first in the world, the eality is that little has been done in at sphere. Although in the Budget llocation more money has been ear-arked and allocated for health mea-ures, for population planning, still, I m afraid, we have not been able to ouch even the fringe of it. By the urn of this century, we will be round 940 million to 980 million peo-le while the total population of the lobe would be over 6 billion. We have ess than 2.4 per cent of the total and area of the world as against 15 er cent of the population of the orld. You can imagine the anomaly hat already exists. Unless more and ore attention is paid to this aspect, am afraid, we will not be able to ackle the problem of poverty, the roblem of unemplyment, the prob-em of health and education. No prob-em can be solved unless we solve he problem of population explosion. This population bomb, to my mind, is a omb that is far more dangerous that ven the atomic bomb. We have been ble to do something about the ato-ic bomb in the last 40 years. There s no recurrence of Hiroshima or Nagasaki, but every second, every inute, the population explosion is aking place. So, to my mind, if we lo not allocate more funds for mother nd child health care which is an ssential component of the population lanning, for educating the masses f our country at the grass-root level in the villages, in the slums where the real problem lies, I am afraid our problems will not be solved. We may continue to build factories, we may continue to build projects, and we may think that we are trying to provide more and more employment to our people.

Sir, the fact is that by the turn of the first quarter of the next century, 90 per cent of the total world population will be born in the presently developing world. I am not trying to create a picture of horror. But the fact remains that 86 per cent of the population by the year 2020 in my country will be labour force only. and 14 per cent will be people who are either educated or semi-educated. If this is the situation, this is going to generate a great deal of dissatisfaction, a great deal of resentment and anger, and this will give rise to violence, to terrorism, to drug addiction, to acute unemployment to malnutrition and all the ailments that go with it. Something on a war footing, as the Prime Minister had very rightly said during the interview in Washington, has to be done in order to arrest this unwieldy growth of our people in the country, if we really mean business. Take for example the environment. The environment and ecology both are being affected at a terrific speed. Sometimes it appears that the two vital components of oil and soil are going to be lost. If you fly from here to Nepal you will find that our hills are being denuded. Woods are being cut mercilessly either by the gangs operating for their own benefits or by the poor people who have to get wood for their fuel purposes. I shudder to think in such a situation what would happen when our identified and identifiable sources of coal and coke and the oil resources that we have been able to identify will last only for a period of 135 years. We have not been able to have any alternative source of energy so far, although many countries of the world are engaged in research.

(Shri Sat Paul Mittal)

If we have to reach our goal of one NRR in population by 2,000 A.D., more allocation of funds for family welfare, for population planning, for health of the child and the mother will have to be made in this Budget and I hope the hon. Finance Minister will kindly review his proposals to provide more funds for this.

Much has been said about education. To my mind education is the basic need of any country. When I was talking on population, I wanted to give an example of Kerala, which is the leader in this programme. The reason why the people in Kerala are more conscious of their responsibility towards the society, the nation and to themselves is the high rate of education. Sixty per cent of their women folk even in the rural and remote villages are educated. Therefore, there is proper perception of the problem and there is awareness of the issue. Education is very necessary for the masses. At least three R. must be taught to them so that they know what is their duty to themselves, to their family, to the community, to the society and to the country. Therefore, more and more allocations should be made for education. I congratulate the Finance Minister for raising the allocation compared to the last year's, but still to my mind it is very little. Much more allocations must be made for education.

Similarly, health is very important. A country is known by the health of its people. I do not want to give you figures of mal-nutrition in this country and of people suffering from various ailments, but it is a fact that in respect of health our position is the worst. Therefore, I would request the Hon. Minister of Finance to give his considered thinking for giving more allocations to health, hygiene and education.

I come from Punjab. Punjab is passing through a very bad situation. We find daily innocent people are being mercilessly killed by terrorists and extremists. The Government in the State of Punjab has miserably failed. People's expectations, their urges and aspirations have been belied. People had elected the Akali Dal to govern and we ungrudgingly gave our utmost cooperation to them. We still want to cooperate with them in curbing terrorism and extremism, but the fact is that the Akali Government has surreptitiously surrendered to the extremists and they are now almost finding it difficult to say that they will honour the commitments that were made in the Accord signed by the Prime Minister of India and Sant Longowal. This is the situation. We met Shri Barnala. He assured us of speedy construction of SYL; and two days later he said when there is no water, where is the point of building the SYL? They are trying to wriggle out. Now, Sir, the Government and their party—this is openly talked about amongst the people, by the people themselves—are hand-in-glove with those who are creating a reign of terror in Punjab and making it impossible for the people to live in peace and amity. They have become incapable. All political parties on this side and on the other side also demanded that the Akali party and the Government must curb terrorism. Because it was for curbing terrorism, for curbing extremists and for curbing this violence that the people had voted them to power. They thought that Akali party could honour and implement the Accord reached between the two leaders—Shri Rajiv Gandhi, Prime Minister and late Sant Longowal. Sir, it will be a great tragedy if the Akali Dal and its Government find some alibi to wriggle out of the situation and claim that they are not responsible. The Chief Minister of Punjab has already said that Akali Dal may be bound by the Accord but not the Punjab Government. Sir, that is a very strange and funny statement. I am at a loss to

understand why the Chief Minister who is himself the President of the Akali Dal chose to say that Akali Dal may be bound but the Punjab Government is not bound by it. His party is in power in Punjab and he is the Chief Minister of that State and when he comes out with a statement that it is not his Government's commitment or responsibility it is a very, very, strange situation. So I submit in all humility, the Central Government has to do something very, very quickly in order to arrest further deterioration in law and order situation. Sir, innocent people cannot be left to the mercy of these gangsters. Innocent people, innocent children, and aged people are not knowing what their faults were. These innocent people are being butchered by these terrorists and the Government and the police are silent spectators. The police in that State is acting absolutely like in a tamasha. If something happens they turn their faces on the other side. Sir, killings are going on; massacre is going on and the police is not acting. This is a very strange situation. The Central Government is responsible for the integrity and unity of the country. Sir, handful of hooligans and gangsters cannot play with the lives of people of India, cannot play with the sentiments of the people of India and cannot be allowed to tamper with the unity, integrity and solidarity of our motherland. So this is very important. This is an issue which is agitating the minds of people whether in the North, or South or East or West.

Now, I want to say a few words regarding the small scale industry. As I said in the beginning this budget is a wonderful budget. It could not have been better under the circumstances. It is imaginative and certainly is a pointer towards our cherished goal of democratic socialism. It certainly goes in that direction. It aims to alleviate the people who are suffering, who are in misery, who are poor, who are in need of help. The need of our real help is to take them from their slumber of ignorance, poverty, illness, disease and suffering. Certainly the budget is imaginative in that sense. But in any budget there is always a room for improvement. To my mind last year the budget had spelt out and brought the exemption limit for the small scale industry from Rs. 30 lakhs to Rs. 20 lakhs. I had represented at that time in my party forum as well as to the Finance Minister, and the Finance Minister was good enough to assure us that it would be reviewed in the next year's budget. But to our great disappointment, the revision is downward, not upward. The exemption limit of Rs. 20 lakhs has been brought down to Rs. 7.5 lakhs. This is highly disappointing. In a situation when the prices have gone up, when the prices of raw materials, the prices of steel, the cost of electricity, the prices of consumable goods and others have gone up, and when the value of the rupee has gone down, the limit should have been Rs. 50 lakhs, instead of Rs. 7.5 lakhs. I would say that this is highly disappointing. And the exemption ceiling which was Rs. 16 lakhs has been brought down to Rs. 5 lakhs. With rising prices of raw materials and consumable goods, with the cost of oil, lubricants, electricity tariff, everything having gone up, Rs. 5 lakhs is nothing. Sir, in my State, a small unit means one man's show. He is himself the proprietor, he is the worker, he is the manager, he is the owner, and his wife and children help him. Small units in my State are absolutely different from small units in other States. Sir, I would finish in two minutes even without the threat of your bell. The small-scale sector contributes 50 per cent of the national production and 29 per cent of the total exports of the country. This is no small contribution by the small units. This has to be kept in view.

Sir, MODVAT aims to simplify the procedure, aims at cutting down the various stages of taxation in order

[Shri Sat Paul Mittal]

that the end-product is available to the consumers at a cheaper rate. It entails prior verification of raw materials, etc. Now I will give an example. It leads to an increase in the duty from 12 per cent to 20 per cent on nuts and bolts, from 12 per cent to 20 per cent on motor parts, from 16 per cent to 35 per cent on printed cartoons, etc. This increase in the duty rates will ultimately tend to make the end-product more costly and thus it will run counter to the intention of the Government of India. And I will say, it will bring in its wake an encirclement of Inspector raj. A number of Inspectors—excise, taxation, enforcement and others—will pounce upon the small unit, and the moment the small unit reaches a production level of Rs. 5 lakhs it will have to secure a licence. It is here that he runs into their net and thus suffers. I fear that the small units may go out of production. If we do not change this if we do not introduce some kind of a compounding formula for that, or if we do not introduce a system in which they are not invaded—I am using the word "invaded" deliberately—by the Inspectors, I am afraid, the small units or the small sector will suffer very greatly. Now I want to say the last thing. When the Janata raj came, they brought it down to Rs. 15 lakhs. As soon as the Janata rule was over and the Congress took over under the leadership of Indira Gandhi, our Chairman who was the Finance Minister at that time, raised the limit from Rs. 15 lakhs to Rs. 30 lakhs. I urge upon the Finance Minister to take into consideration the contribution being made by small units in the country in terms of production, in terms of exports, in terms of export earnings, and kindly consider the possibility of raising the limit which is now a poor Rs. 7 1/2 lakhs to at least Rs. 50 lakhs; otherwise, what will happen? Fragmentation. The small scale industry will tend to fragment into further small units which will later on become economically unviable and make the end-products more costly. I urge upon the Finance Minister on behalf of the Punjab small scale industry. They have clubbed refrigeration with airconditioning. I request the Finance Minister to consider this also. Airconditioning, tax it because the rich use it. Do that. But refrigeration is not necessarily for the rich. Bottle cooler, refrigeration, is used for purposes of common, mass, use. This should be delinked and measures should be adopted in order to bifurcate these two, and instead of bringing it down to Rs. 2 1/2 lakhs in the case of refrigeration and airconditioning, they should be dealt with separately, on a separate basis. This is my humble submission. I compliment the Finance Minister on presenting his Budget proposals which are imaginative and which certainly give a difection to the policy statement of the Prime Minister after his election which spell out a secular, socialistic India. Thank you very much.

5.00 p.m.

†श्री रामसिंह भाई पातलीयाभाई राठवा (गुजरात) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, इस बजट पर बोलने से पहले मैं एक शायर के इस शेर को सुनाना चाहूंगा –

"यूं तो हर दिल किसी दिल पे फिदा होता है
प्यार करने का मगर तौर जुदा होता है,
आदमी लाख संभले फिर भी गिरता है मगर,
उसे जो उठाले वो खुदा होता है।"

मैं मानता हूं कि माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो बजट पेश किया है वह गरीब आदमी को ऊंचा उठाने वाला तथा अन्य जनता के कदम से कदम मिलाकर चलने में सहायक होने वाला अच्छा बजट है। इसलिये मैं इस बजट का समर्थन करता हूं। लेकिन उसके साथ-साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि, सरकार ने गरीब

†गुजराती में दिए गए मूल भाषण का हिन्दी रूपान्तर

लोगों की भलाई के लिए आज तक करोड़ों, अरबों रुपयों का खर्च अपनी योजनाओं पर किया है । भविष्य में भी इस काम के लिए बहुत सा धन रखा जाएगा । लेकिन खर्च के अनुपात में उन लोगों का जो विकास होना चाहिए था वह नहीं हो पाया है । दिल्ली से, अर्थात् इस सदन से हम करोड़ों अरबों रुपयों की गंगा दूर-दराज के गावों और वनों में रहने वाले लोगों के लिए बहाते हैं । लेकिन यह करोड़ों और अरबों रुपयों की गंगा जब राज्यों तक पहुंचती है तब तक वह बहुत छोटी हो जाती है । और जब यह गंगा राज्य की राजधानी से जिला केन्द्र तक पहुंचती है तो उससे भी छोटा रूप धारण कर लेती है । उसी तरह जब वह जिला मुख्यालय से तहसील केन्द्र पहुंचती है तब उसकी धारा बहुत घट जाती है और ताल्लुका केन्द्र से जब उस गांव तक पहुंचती है जिस के लिए हमने योजना बनाई है, तो उसकी इनी गिनी बूंदे ही रह जाती है। हमारी योजनाओं से ज्यादा से ज्यादा किसी गांव में कभी कभार बिना पानी का एकाध कूआं बन जाता है, तो कभी किसी गांव में स्कूल बनाने के नाम पर कुछ पत्थर जमा कर दिये जाते हैं, सड़क निर्माण के नाम पर पुराने रास्तों को थोड़ा बहुत दुरस्त कर दिया जाता है। इससे अधिक विकास आज तक कुछ नहीं हो पाया है। इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहूंगा कि यहां से जो धन गरीब जनता के लिए आवंटित किया जाता है उसका लाभ भी जनता को मिले, उसके बारे में अधिक ध्यान देना होगा । इसके लिए अगर आवश्यक हों तो हमें अपने कार्य करने के तौर तरीकों में भी परिवर्तन लाना होगा ।

श्रीमन्, आज केन्द्र सरकार ग्रामीण जनता की मदद के लिए विभिन्न प्रकार के ऋण और राहत सहायता उसे पहुंचाती है। लेकिन वे गरीब व आदिवासी लोग जब अपनी इस रकम को पाने के लिए तहसील के मुख्यालय पर जाते हैं तो उस समय ऋण व सहायता पाने के विभिन्न प्रपत्रों को भरने में और आवश्यक प्रमाणपत्र जुटाने में ही उनकी आधी रकम तो खर्च हो जाती है । परिणाम यह होता है कि उन लोगों को जो कुल रकम मिलती है वह इतनी ही होती है जितनी उन्हें ऋण के रूप में मिलती और वह रकम उन्हें लौटानी भी होती है । राहत सहायता के रूप में मिलने वाले रुपये तो उसी समय खर्च हो जाते हैं । प्रपत्रों को भरने वाले, प्रमाण पत्र देने वाले डाक्टर तथा ऋण व राहत सहायता की स्वीकृति देने वाले अफसर उस आधी रकम को खा जाते है । हमें गरीबों को इस शोषण से बचाना होगा । इस पर मैं एक सुझाव देना चाहूंगा कि ऋण व राहत सहायता पाने के लिए जो भी कुछ लिखापढ़ी के प्रपत्र आदि भरे जाते हैं, जो जरूरी प्रमाण पत्र लेने पड़ते हैं वह सारा कार्य एक ही दफ्तर के एक ही मेज पर होनी चाहिए जिससे गरीब जनता को विभिन्न दफ्तरों में भटकना न पड़े। हर स्थान पर काम निपटाने के लिए उसे फालतू खर्च करना न पड़े तथा यथाशीघ्र वे अपने काम को निपटा सकें ।

मान्यवर, आज तक जहां भी बांध बांधे गये हैं वे पहाड़ी और वन्य भूमि के आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में ही बांधे गये हैं । और उसमें डूबने वाली आदिवासियों की भूमि का जो मुआवजा इन आदिवासियों को दिया जाता है वह काफी कम होता है ।

मान्यवर, यदि किसी आदिवासी की उसकी भूमि के बांध-योजना के अन्तर्गत आ जाने पर, उसके अधिग्रहण के मुआवजे के रूप में एक हजार से पांच, दस या बीस हजार रुपये प्रति बीघा के हिसाब से भी धनराशि दे दी जाये तो वह उसके पास कितने दिन चलेगी जबकि उसकी भूमि तो पीढ़ियों से उसके परिवार का पालन-पोषण करती आ रही थी और भविष्य में भी करती रहती । उससे तो हमने उसका हमेशा के लिये निर्वाह करने वाली भूमि ही छीन ली है। इन गरीबों को इस हालत से बचाने के लिए मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करूंगा कि ऐसे बांध के कारण या अन्य किसी योजना के कारण गरीब व आदिवासी लोगों की भूमि का सर-

[श्री रामसिंह भाई पातलोयाभाई राठवा]

कार द्वारा जब अधिग्रहण किया जाए तब उन्हें भूमि के बदले में कहीं नजदीक के अन्य स्थान पर दूसरी भूमि ही दी जाए ताकि उस भूमि के जरिए वे लोग अपना गुजारा कर सकें । नकद में दिये गये पैसे वे चंद ही दिनों में खर्च कर देंगे। मुआवजे के लिए निर्धारित किये गये पैसे भी तो उन्हें पूरे नहीं मिलते। मान लो आपने इस काम के लिए किसी को ठेका दिया है तो आधे पैसे वह ठेकेदार ही खा जाएगा, कुछ पैसे संबंधित अधिकारी खा जाएंगे मेरे पास इस तरह के कई उदाहरण मौजूद हैं । कई ऐसे मामले है जिन में सरकार द्वारा घोषित की गयी मुआवजे की पूरी पूरी रकम आदिवासियों को नहीं मिली जैसे कि हमारे यहां नर्मदा परियोजना से संबंधित कई मुकदमे आज भी अदालतों के पास विचाराधीन है। जिसके कारण भूमि के चले जाने के बाद गरीब आदिवासियों के पास अपने गुजारे के लिए कोई साधन नहीं रह गया है । उनके बच्चे भूखे रह जाते हैं। आज तक उन लोगों को मुआवजे के रूप में एक पैसा भी नहीं मिला है । इसलिए मैं सरकार से पुनः अनुरोध करूंगा कि जब आदिवासियों की भूमि का अधिग्रहण किया जाए तब उन्हें भूमि के बदले में भूमि ही दी जाए । भले ही उसे चार एकड़ भूमि के बदले में आप एक एक या दो एकड़ भूमि ही क्यों न दे दें।

माननीय, हमारे सदन में कई बार यह मामला उठ चुका है कि बड़े बड़े शहरों में झुग्गी झोंपड़ियों की बस्तियां दिन ब दिन बढ़ रही है लेकिन हमने कभी इस बात पर विचार नहीं किया है कि ऐसी बस्तियां क्यों बढ़ रही है। मुझे इस के लिए यह कारण दिखाई देता है कि हम जो बड़े बड़े उद्योग स्थापित करते हैं वह नगरों में ही करते हैं। जब कि हालत यह है कि नगर के निवासी तो कहीं भी अपना धंधा रोजगार और नौकरी पा लेते हैं लेकिन ग्रामीण जनता के लिये अपने लिये रोजगार ढूंढना एक समस्या बना जाती है । परिणाम-स्वरूप उसे अपना रोजगार पाने के लिए नगर के लिए औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में जाना पड़ता है। और वहां अपनी झोंपड़ी बना कर रहना पड़ता है । इस प्रकार नगरों में झोंपड़ियों की बस्तियां बढ़ती जाती है । यदि हम बड़े बड़े उद्योग केवल नगरों में ही स्थापित करना चाहेंगे, तो उस पर मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है । लेकिन छोटे छोटे उद्योग ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में ही लगाने होंगे जिससे वहां की जनता को निकट क्षेत्र में ही रोजगार मिल जाएगा तथा इससे नगरों को भी इन लोगों के बोझ से बचाया जा सकेगा। जब फैक्टरियां व उद्योग गांवों में लगाने की बात उठती है तो कहा जाता है कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सड़क परिवहन की पर्याप्त सुविधा नहीं होती । इसलिए वहां पर उद्योग लगाना संभव नहीं है । लेकिन अगर हम ग्रामीण जनता को ऊंचा उठाना चाहते हैं, उनकी उन्नति चाहते हैं, तो हमें चाहिए ऐसे दूरदराज के क्षेत्रों में सड़क परिवहन की सुविधा अवश्य पहुंचायें और वहां पर छोटे छोटे उद्योग लगायें। जिससे वे लोग अपना रोजगार वहीं पा सकें तथा उनकी उन्नति हो सके ।

माननीय, आज आदिवासी जनता की कला वह संस्कृति धीरे-धीरे लुप्त होती जा रही है । अगर आज हम उनके पास जा कर देखें तो पता चलेगा कि आज से दस-बीस साल पहले उनके पास जो कला, संगीत, वाद्य-यंत्र या आनंद पाने के साधन थे वे आज कहीं देखने को भी नहीं मिलते मैंने देखा है कि जिस दुर्लभ कला एक संग्रह हम नहीं कर सके है । उसका संग्रह विदेशी लोग करते रहते हैं सरकार को चाहिए कि वह आदिवासियों की कला व संस्कृति की हिफाजत करे; तथा आदिवासियों की कला, संगीत, वाद्ययंत्रों की रक्षा करें ; सरकार उसके लिए एक कमेटी गठित कर सकती है। संगीत व अन्य कलाकृतियों का एक संग्रहालय बनाना चाहिए जिसमें इन चीजों को सुरिक्षित रखा जा सके।

श्रीमन् मुझे जो कहना था वह मैं कह चुका हूं । माननीय, वैसे मेरा विषय तो चित्र-कला है और बजट में आकड़ों की भरमार होती है । मैं भला उसे कैसे समझ सकता हूं। इसलिए मैं आकड़ों

के चक्कर में नहीं पड़ता हूं । मेरे पूर्व वक्ताओं ने आंकड़ों को ध्यान में रखकर जो विचार पेश किये हैं मैं उनका समर्थन करता हूं तथा वित्त मंत्री द्वारा किये गये बजट का स्वागत करता हूं । अंत में आपने मुझे सदन में अपने विचार व्यक्त करने का जो अवसर दिया उसके लिये मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूं ।

The Vice-Chairman (Shri R. Ramakrishnan) in the Chair.]

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNA): Shri V. Gopalsamy,

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY (Tamil Nadu): At the outset, I rise to oppose the Budget for the simple reason of its discriminating and colonial attitude and approach as far as allocation of funds for Tamil Nadu is concerned. Sir, the hike in petroleum products could not be justified at all. When the price of a barrel has fallen by 18 dollars, how are you going to justify this hike? It cannot be justified at all. It is a terrible blow on the middle class and on all walks of life. The middle case has been crushed. Their economic backbone has been broken. Sir, the artificially projected, well projected, image of this Government and Mr. clean has fallen down miserably. Wherever you go and whomsoever you meet, you get this impression now. I hear whisperings even among the ruling party Members nowadays. Your citadel is crumbling. Your empire is shattering Don't fail to see the writing on the wall. (*Interruptions*) You are one among them. I know because you projected the image of this kingdom last year. Of course, I know you will agree in your heart of hearts. But you are bound to oppose me politically.

Sir, our Finance Minister is a very clever man. So, the burden of taxation on the middle-class and the poor people has been very clearly concealed. But we have to face the realities. This new procedure. MODVAT, this new proposed system, this newly-mooted idea, I am afraid, will earn thousand crores of ruppes of tax which will be an unbearable burden on our economy.

Sir, the time at my disposal is very short. Therefore, I would straightaway go to the point of allocation of funds. Sir, our leaders raised the slogan of unity and integrity from housetops. But whenever projects are allotted and funds are allocated, they simply forget the South and particularly Tamil Nadu and the entire attention is concentrated on U.P. i.e. Uttar Pradesh. That means that India is Uttar Pradesh.

SHRI KALPNTAH RAI (Utar Pradesh): Sir, U.P .is the most backward State and the per-capita income is the lowest in the country.

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: Mr. Vice Chairman, Sir, for example, in 1960s the Hindustan Photo Film Project was inaugurated in Ootacamund in Tamil Nadu. This Hindustan Photo Film Project was inaugurated by late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Since the availability of the infrastucture was there, they wanted to start the colour film project also at Ootacamund. An expert committee studied this project and submitted a report about feasibility, economic viability and readily available infra-structure at Ootacamund. But Sir, Mr. Tiwari came to handle the reins of the Industries Ministry. What happened? He wanted to shift to Nainital. If I remember correctly ,in the year 1981. myself and hon. Mr. Ramamurti, the leader of the Marxist Party, raised a question on the floor of this House, "why are you taking the project to Nainital when the infrastructure is readily available in Ooty? What for are you taking it there?" He did not give any reply at that time. Now he is taking the project to Nainital. For the time being it will not be announced to hoodwink the people of Tamil Nadu. They decided to give the polyester extract plant for Ooty. Even the papers of this project which was cleared by the Finance Ministry, I am afraid, are locked in a locker in a room in the Industries Ministry of Mr. Tiwari. So. this is the attitude of the Government. This is your colonial attitude. We are treated like a colony. When we asked for Sethusamudram Canal

[Shri V. Gopalsamy]

project, when there was a question yesterday, the Minister rose and said, "Because of the constraint of funds, we cannot implement the project." Sir, when there is a will, there will be a flow of funds. It is not a development project. This has been hanging fire for the past 125 years. There were nine proposals between the year 1860 and 1922. Even during the discussion last year on the Budget, I elaborated on this Sethusamudram canal project. Sir, it is a very vital project for the security of India because there is a grave threat from Diego Garcia and from Troincomalee if the Americans get a base. At times, the ships have disappeared, and the ships will have to go within the striking range. So, this is a very vital project. But you have no will to implement the project. If you are really interested to promote the economy of the South, particularly Tamil Nadu, you implement this Sethusamudram Canal project. It is inter-related with the Tuticorin harbour project. But you have no will. This is your attitude. This is your colonial attitude. Sir, there is a demand for the East Coast Road. But you have no will to take up the project. We have been demanding an airport near Tuticorin for decades. It was assured in the year 1980 that we will have an airport before December, 1981. Five years have passed and there is no improvement. The land is ready. The site is ready. But We are not going to get it. But I know, in some places in some States, even after 1982 surveys were made and they have got runways built, and they have got their airports. So, we are coming from a far away place from Delhi. In the case of allotment of funds for hospitals managed by the Central Government, you have allotted Rs. 27 crores, for example, for the All India Institute of Medical Sciences in Delhi. But a similar institution, the All India Institute at Pondicherry, got only Rs. 3 crores. This is your attitude. Sir, we have certain measures, economic measures also, to protect the rights of the people who are suffering in some parts of the globe, for example, South Africa. We may lose economically but to protect the rights of blacks in South Africa we have advocated economic sanctions throughout the world. But, Sir, in Sri Lanka the Tamils are subjected to starvation, virtual annihilation has been launched; aerial bombings, sea shellings, ground attacks all these are going on. Previously the Sinhalese were getting chillies, onions, dry fish, garlic and all these things from the northern and eastern parts of Sri Lanka. Now the Tamils cannot go to their fields. But Sir, it is very very unfortunate that Sri Lanka is getting all these things from India and when we are advocating economic sanctions against South Africa, we are exporting all items to Sri Lanka, when our own people are being annihilated, they are not allowed to go to their fields, they are not allowed to go for fishing, you are exporting these items.

Sir, for the year 1984-85, do you know how much we have exported to Sri Lanka? We have exported goods worth Rs. 3,246 lakhs of goods like chillies, onions, dry fish, bidi wrapper, coriander seeds limestone chips, drugs, turmeric, aluminium powder, cycle parts and cosmetics worth Rs. 3,246 lakhs have been exported to Sri Lanka. And to protect their economy, the Sri Lankan economy, we have imported buffalo hides worth Rs. 14.50 lakhs, pepper Rs. 19.60 lakhs, black gram, empty drums all worth Rs. 271 lakhs have been imported by us. (*Time bell rings*). This is our attitude. Sir, the Sri Lankan regime is acquiring armoured cars, inviting tenders, global tenders, from various countries to continue its attack on the Tamils. Sir, it is very very unfortunate that even two companies, this is an authentic statement, this is a tender for the supply of heavy duty vehicles to the Sri Lankan Army, and two Indian firms are also tenderers in this bid. One is the diesel and motor engineering and the other is Ashok Leyland. This is our attitude. They are the tenderers in the bid. I do not know whether they have got the order. But I am bound to caution this Government, if you do not stop these companies to participate in the bid like this, the people in Sri Lanka, not only in Sri Lanka, the people in Tamil Nadu, not only in Tamil Nadu, but the people in this country who are really concerned about the human rights, they will think that we have also become a party to support the monstrous

regime, that blood thirsty regime which wants to completely wipe out the Tamil race in Sri Lanka.

So, Sir, before I conclude, I would request the Government to review its policy as far as allocation of funds and allotment of projects in Tamil Nadu is concerned so that in future, if you actually allocate more funds and give some projects like the colour films projects, the Sethu Canal project, the real apprehensions which have arisen in our minds will be cleared. Thank you.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री आर० रामकृष्णन्) : डा० गोविन्द दास रिछारिया नहीं हैं। श्री बन्धु महतो।

श्री बन्धु महतो (बिहार) : आदरणीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो बजट सदन के सामने प्रस्तुत किया है, उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूं। वास्तव में राष्ट्रीय, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय आर्थिक जगत में भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था की प्रशंसनीय भूमिका रही है। वर्तमान बजट जो 1986-87 वर्ष के लिए प्रस्तुत किया गया है, वह वास्तव में गौरव-पूर्ण भूमिका समाज-वाद के तथ्यों की ओर निभा रहा है। बजट में कहा गया है कि कृषि सभी विकास नीति का केन्द्र है। वास्तव में कृषि के प्रोत्साहन के लिए, हमारे देश को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए हमेशा से, प्रारंभ से ही कांग्रेस सरकार की ओर से काफी प्रयत्न किया गया है। आज हमें कृषि के उत्पादन से फारेन-एक्सचेंज मिलता है। एक समय था, जब हम खाद्यान्न के लिए लालायित थे, यह देश भखा था, लेकिन आज यह देश गेहूं का भंडार बन गया है और साथ ही दूसरे देशों में फलों को भेजकर, सब्जियों को भेजकर, तम्बाकू को भेज कर, चाय को भेज कर फारेन एक्सचेंज कमाता है, हम फारेन-एक्सचेंज पाते हैं। मैं वित्त मंत्री जी को हार्दिक धन्यवाद देता हूं कि तम्बाकू पर से निर्यात कर हटाया गया है, जिससे आज किसानों में काफी प्रसन्नता है, खासकर के, मैं, तम्बाकू जहां पैदा होता है, उस क्षेत्र से आता हूं और तम्बाकू उत्पादन में बड़ी-बड़ी कठिनाइयां होती रही हैं, लेकिन आज जो निर्यात-कर हटा दिया गया है, उससे उत्पादन में भी बढ़ोतरी होगी और साथ ही साथ इसका जो मूल्य होगा वह भी बराबर रहेगा, बल्कि बढ़ेगा ही। इसलिए किसानों को इससे बड़ा लाभ हुआ है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, गंगा प्राधिकरण बनाया गया है गंगा के प्रदूषण को रोकने के लिए लेकिन हम लोगों के उत्तरी भारत, खासकर के उत्तरी बिहार, जो बाढ़ से पीड़ित रहता है, बाढ़ की चपेट में रहता है, गंगा से नहरें निकाली जाएं और साथ ही गंगा-कावेरी जो बहुत दिन से इस प्रोजेक्ट की बात चली आ रही है अगर यह सफल हो जाए, स्वीकृत हो जाए तो बिहार की बाढ़ की समस्या निश्चित रूप से दूर होगी और कृषि कार्यक्रम को बढ़ावा मिलेगा।

महोदय, बड़े-बड़े उद्योगों के खुलने से इस देश को बहुत लाभ होता रहा है, लेकिन वर्तमान स्थिति में लघु और मध्यम उद्योग से काफी लाभ हो रहा है। जब बाम्बे के बड़े-बड़े मिल हड़ताल के कारण बंद थे तो अहमदाबाद के छोटे छोटे जो उद्योग-धंधे थे, उनसे कपड़ा मिलता रहा और इस देश में कपड़े की समस्या उत्पन्न नहीं हो सकी और साथ ही साथ इन छोटे और माध्यम उद्योग से लाभ हो हुआ। आज उत्पादन शुल्क में जो छूट की सीमा बढ़ाई गई है, वह वास्तव में प्रशंसनीय है। लघु उद्योग विकास निधि की स्थापना भी अत्यन्त प्रशंसनीय है और कारगर प्रोत्साहन है। इस से छोटे छोटे उद्योग धन्धे बढ़ेंगे और यह योजना जनसाधारण तक, गांव तक पहुंचेगी।

निर्धनता-उन्मूलन के लिए इस बजट में काफी आवंटन किया गया है। एन० आर०ई०पी०, आर०एल०ई०पी और आई० आर० डी० पी० के लिए 60 प्रतिशत बढ़ाया गया पिछले साल के मुकाबले। इससे गरीबों को, गांव के रहने वालों को काफी लाभ मिलेगा। एन० आर० ई० पी० की जो स्कीम चल रही है वह पंचायतों के माध्यम से चले तो जनसाधारण को और भी अधिक लाभ होगा। अभी सरकारी पदाधिकारी ही इसको चलाते हैं।

[श्री बन्धु महतो]

आई० आर० डी० पी० गरीबों को गरीबी की रेखा से उठाने के लिए चलाई गई है। आई०आर०डी०पी० किड्ट कैम्प्स के माध्यम से उपयोगी हो सकती है उसे गरीबों को ऋण दिया जाय तो काफी लाभ होगा। बी-सूत्री कार्यक्रम को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए आवंटन बढ़ा दिया गया है। गरीबों के के आवास के लिए इन्दिरा आवास के नामकरण से योजना चलने वाली है। इससे काफी लाभ होने वाला है।

पर्यटन पर भी काफी ध्यान दिया गया है। पर्यटन वस्तुतः किसी भी देश के लिए आकर्षक विभाग है क्योंकि इसमें कम पैसा लगा कर अधिक फारेन एक्सचेंज प्राप्त किया जा सकता है। आज भारत में पर्यटन की सम्भावनाएं बहुत है। यहां प्रकृति को देखने के लिए यहां की कलाओं को देखने के लिए यहां की संस्कृति को देखने के लिए विदेश से बहुत लोग आते हैं। हमारे बिहार में बुद्धिस्ट लोग झुंड के झुंड आते हैं बोध गया में राजगिरि में लेकिन उनको जगह नहीं मिलती है उनके लिए हमारे होटल, मोटल नहीं है, उनके लिए हवाई अड्डे की व्यवस्था नहीं है। इसलिए वे लोग कम संख्या में आते हैं अगर बिहार के बोध गया में, राजगिरि में होटल और हवाई अड्डे की व्यवस्था की जाए तो बुद्धिस्ट लोग काफी संख्या में आएंगे जिससे हमें फारेन एक्सचेंज मिलेगा।

भारतवर्ष कला और संस्कृति का देश रहा है। कला और संस्कृति का सम्बन्ध आध्यात्मिकता से रहा है। हमारी कला और संस्कृति की विदेश में काफी प्रशंसा है। आज हमारे यहां का ध्रुपद और ख्याल फ्रांस में बहुत मनोयोगपूर्वक सुनते हैं, प्रशंसा करते हैं। फिर यहां का भरतनाट्यम है कत्थक नृत्य है, जिसको लोग काफी पसंद करते हैं। इस तरह से बजट में व्यवस्था करते कला संस्कृति पर ध्यान देते हुए जो क्षेत्रीय सांस्कृतिक समितियां खुल रही है यह वास्तव में स्वागत योग्य है और यह भारत को एकता के सूत्र में बांधने वाला अच्छा काम है। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ में बजट का समर्थन और स्वागत करता हूं।

PROF. (MRS.) ASIMA CHATTERJEE (Nominated): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Budget. The present Budget shows a departure in many respects from the previous Budget and has several welcome features relating to the benefit of the common man. The Budget suffers from a few drawbacks, but there is enough scope for rectification. The main objectives of the present Budget are: (1) to fight poverty;; in ocnsonance with our socialist goals; (2) to give relief to the common man; the backbone of the country, by providing him with essential commodities besides shelter, education, health care and also providing him with jobs; (3) to strengthen the public sector; (4) to become self-reliant; (5) to boost small scale industries and handlooms; (6) to sustain drive against tax evaders and collect more from the rich; and (8) to reform the tax system.

The Budget has been termed "lacklustre" by several economists by the business community and by some, industrialists and has evoked a mixed reaction. However, in my opinion, the people at large are extremely happy with the Budget. The massive 65 per cent hike in outlay on anti-poverty proposals in the Union Budget provides for substantial expansion and strengthening of income and employment generation schemes for the rural as well as for the urban poor. It deserves mention in this context that the rural masses are to be trained in rural technology as this training would enable them to get employment and also to create job opportunities. Adequate funds should be allocated for such training as this would require experimental work. But in the Budget nothing has been discussed about this particular point. Besides a quantum jump in the allocation for rural employment programmes, a new scheme has been implemented of giving subsidised loans to them for self-employment. This scheme would also

provide for purchase of equipment and also provide working capital for the more neglected classes in our society who constitute the real backbone of our country, as already mentioned but who are being exploited by the privileged section.

The Union Finance Minister is to be congratulated for providing funds for constructing houses for them and has accordingly prepared low cost housing schemes designated as Indira Gandhi Grihanirman Yojana which woud benefit specally the underprivileged section, viz., scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and free bonded labour.

A provision of Rs. 22,300 crores has been made for the Central Plan outlay for 1986-87, compared with Rs. 20,094 crores (revised estimate) for 1985-86. The increase in allocation works out to 20.5 per cent.

Whie the budgetary support for the highest Plan outlay accounts for only Rs. 336 crores, the remaining amount of Rs. 1,820 crores will have to be mobilised from extra-budgetary resources. But these resources are to be defined so that the action plan could be implemented immediately. Much emphasis has been given to improvement in the agricultural sector by providing necessary facilities, as agriculture is the centre of our development strategy. In order to increase productivity and to increase the agricultural produce, viable seeds and high-yieding plant species must be supplied to the farmers and this is possible only by horticulture research and research with the help of biotechnology. Describing rural employment schemes as the "forefront of our assault on poverty", the Finance Minister has proposed a 50 per cent outlay amounting to Rs. 620 crores for the rural development programmes—like the IRDP, NREP etc. For successful implementation of these programmes, the States must cooperate with the Centre. And though the intentions are good, I apprehend that the Government would face difficulties in bringing help to the poorest of the poor as the funds will flow through several channels and the poor rural masses will be deprived of the benefit, as it is happening now. The most effective way to stop their misuse is to evolve a suitable machinery for monitoring the action plan at block levels. The machinery must be effective for developing better contacts with the masses concerned to ensure that the help is reaching them and they are really being benefited.

Many relief measures have been granted to the fixed income groups These must be considered as welcome steps.

The granting of excise exemption in certain areas particularly for the small scale sector is a good gesture on the part of the Finance Minister. But I would like to raise a question in this connection: that even the middle scale sector should also get the same benefit in order to increase productivity particularly of those industries which have a turn-over of approximately 10 crores of rupees.

However, there is a dismal picture in the newspaper industry on account of the recent steep increase in the price of newsprint. This has affected the newspaper industry, especially the small and medium newspapers, which play a significant role in disseminating information and moulding public opinion in large parts of the country. Due to the price hike in the newsprint, they visualise a bleak future for them. The price of the imported newsprint has been increased from Rs. 6,175 to Rs. 7,145 per tonne. Similar is the situation with the indigenous newsprint. I think these cases should be taken up and considered sympathetically by the Finance Minister.

Coming to the tax realisation devices, MODVAT scheme—i.e. the Modified Value Added Tax Scheme—will be expected to decrease the cost of the final product considerably through

[Prof. (Mrs.) Asima Chatterjee]

the availability of instant credit of duties paid on the inputs and consequential reduction of interest costs.

An equally admirable feature is the way the incentive has been adjusted to take into account current prices in the industry. Thus cotton seed oil, whilch is already in use, attracts a smaller but still substantial tax advantage but at a higher threshold of use. Similarly, removal of excise and customs duties on modern solvent extraction equipments are clearly designed to tap the nation's potential for producing minor oils—estimated at 26 lakh tonnes. I would like to mention that the rice bran oil which can, with the right equipment, be stabilised for use as an edible oil, is, unfortunately, allowed to become rancid now and is fit only for making soap. However, to solve the problem of edible oil which is being imported this year to the extent of Rs. 1390 crores, I would request the Union Finance Minister to provide funds for large scale cultivation of oil palm, not only in Kerala but also in Andaman where the climate is extremely favourable for the prolific growth of oil palm. This would save the drainage of foreign exchange to a great extent.

Enhancement in the duty on molasses has created much troubles in the manufacture of alcohol. Inadequate supply and production of alcohol has affected the manufacture of pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical industry and therefore due consideration should be given to this particular aspect.

Now coming to human resources development, a high priority has been accorded to this problem in the Seventh Plan by considerably stepping up the outlays for various Departments covered under the umbrella of Human Resource Development. For the development of human resources, which include, education, sports, youth affairs, health, family welfare, women welfare, environment, art, culture and broadcasting, allocation has been stepped up from Rs. 1,236 crores in 1985-86 to Rs. 1,733 crores for 1986-87. We are indeed happy over this enhancement.

The Plan document shows a sharp increase of 59 per cent in the allocation for education. A total of Rs. 352 crores has been made for 1986-87. The new education policy gives emphasis on non-formal and dault education vocational and technical education besides formal education and provides for one model school to be set up in each district and the National Open University to be set up for providing equal opportunities to all in the remote and backward areas in the field of higher education. To fulfil the objective it is necessary to set up a mass communication centre with the liberal use of TV and radio.

With a view to enlarging broadcasting infrastructure, the allocation for the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has been stepped up from Rs. 110 crores during the current year to Rs. Rs. 242 crores next year. This is deeply appreciated. The allocation for the much-publicized Central Ganga Authority has been increased to Rs 52 crores for 1986-87 against last year's allocation of Rs 10 crores. This higher provision will cover a large number of action plan schemes including sewage treatment.

Adequate grant has been provided to maintain eco balance and to control environmental pollution which will help preserve Nautre and natural resources and the purification of air in the country. Special thrust has been given to many frontier areas in science and technology for which adequate funds have been provided. It deserves mention in this connection that the help from the remote sensing satellites has enabled us to identify the wasteland and its total area. It is gratifying to note that the National Wasteland Development Board constituted by the Government of India is preparing schemes for the useful purpose

and for effective utilization for which a sum of Rs. 15 crores has been provided in the budget. The main objective of the scheme now under preparation by the said Board is to bring wastelands under fuel wood and fodder cultivation. But prior to that the soil condition and the ecological factors are to be investigated in order to find out whether it will be suitable for fuel wood and fodder cultivation.

Coming to defence we find that defence expenditure has increased considerably but security, maintenance of peace, law and order are of primary importance for the safety of the people. tQherwise the progress and economic growth of the country will be hampered.

Now I would like to make a few comments on the budget deficit. We are meeting our development expenditure out of the borrowed money which is being accumulated with interest. The balance of payment in this regard has created a very difficult problem. It is high time we should give serious thought on how to raise funds so that we can meet this deficit in future. This isc a liability not only for the present generation for the younger generation, but for the future generation also, and this would also adversely affect the common man as it might create inflation.

As the time is very short, I would speak only a few words more and then conclude. For the purpose of meeting the deficit, it is necessary to mobilize the natural resources in the country, to boost export orientation and to reduce imports without affecting the economy of the country and without affecting the exports.

In conclusion, I support the budget and I also request the Minister to consider the various points that I have raised, particularly in connection with the budget deficit and also the duty on molasses. Since I have been associated with several industries, I know that they have failed to produce alcohol-based pharmaceutical products and drugs and thereby there is an acute shortage of pharmaceutical products, particularly in West Bengal.

Thank you, Sir.

ALLOCOCATIONS OF TIME FOR GOVERNMENT LEGISLATIVE AND OTER BUSINESS

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN): I have to inform Members that the Business Advisory Committes at its meeting held today, the 13th March, 1986, allotted time for Government legislative and other business as follows:—

	Business	Time allotted
1.	The Committee recommended that the discussion on the General Budget for 1986-87 should conclude on Monday, the 17th March, 1986 and the Finance Minister would reply to the debate on Tuesday, the 18th March, 1986	
2.	Consideration and return of the Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1986, as passed by Lok Sabha	2 hours
3.	Discussion on the Resolution seeking disapproval of the Ravi and Beas Waters Tribunal Ordinance, 1986 and consideration and passing of the Ravi and Beas Waters Tribunal Bill, 1986, as passed by Lok Sabha	2 hours
4.	Consideration and return of the Appropriation Bills relating to the following as passed by Lok Sabha :—	
	(a) Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1985-86	2 hours
	(b) Demands for Excess Grants (General) for 1983-84	
	(c) Demands for Grants (Railways) for 1986-87	
	(d) Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) for 1985-86	3 hours
	(e) Demands for Excess Grants (Railways) for 1983-84	
5.	Discussion on the Resolution seeking approval of the recommendations regarding Railway Convention Committee	